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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1870. NO. 195.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW BANKING BILL.

Claims of Loyal Southerners—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation Continued—Grant to Oregon Railroad--Revision and Codification of the United States Statutes—Restoration of Fort Sumter—The Senate's Busy Week—Congressional Election and Apportionment Bills Favorably Received.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1870.

Claims of Loyal Southerners.

The Senate to-day concluded the discussion the subject of paying the claims of loyal men in the South before passing upon any individual case. The matter came up on the bill for the relief of a man in Tennessee. The objection to this class of claims was made by Mr. Trumbull, when he was informed that the Senate had passed precisely the same character of a bill yesterday, to pay O. N. Catten, of Missouri, for cotton. Upon this Mr. Trumbull said if that was the case, he would move to send over to the House and recall the bill, which motion was agreed to, and no more business of this sort will slip through unnoticed.

Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

Disbursing Officer Brown continues his testimony in the Freedmen's Bureau investigation to-day. Part of the lumber used in the erection of the Howard University was for the lot purchased by Charles Howard of his father-in-law in Maine. Witness had reported that the building block company were using public lumber, and General Howard had ordered them to pay for it. Tenements were built for the freedmen to the number of several hundred, because certain barracks a number of them had occupied were given up. Two witness had paid for grading, fences, painting, care of furnaces, and erection of tenement houses, all on the Howard University ground. He was directed to bring a detailed statement of all expenses. The pay roll of the laborers for two months amounted to four hundred and fifty dollars. It also came out that the Bureau, after it erected both the University and Howard Hospital, paid the trustees three hundred dollars rent for the privilege of headquarters in the first and five thousand dollars for the use of the hospital, the latter being considered the Medical Department of the University. A question by the defense sprung up that more rent than this was paid before the removal of the headquarters to the University. Vanderbilt, of New York, President of the American Building Block Company, stated that he secured the right to use the block in the District of Columbia for ten thousand dollars to General Howard and four thousand dollars to Grimes. The sale took place a few weeks before the plans for the University were approved. The Committee adjourned till Wednesday of next week.

The National Statesmen.

The spring opening of base ball begins here to-morrow, on the grounds of the Olympic. The Athletics of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, to play the above club. The Olympics are putting their grounds and buildings in first-class order, and are prepared for a vigorous campaign.

Modified Land Grant.

The Oregon Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day by thirty majority, is quite a modification of the bill passed before pursued. The grant was fixed at ten sections per mile, or half the usual grant to the Pacific Road, and a provision was put in that the land given should be sold to actual settlers only, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Parties were to own evenly divided on the vote.

Revision of United States Laws.

The act of June, 1868, providing for revision and codification of the statutes of the United States, expired last summer. The three Commissioners were Caleb Cushing, of Mass.; C. A. James, of the District of Columbia, and William Johnston, of Ohio, though Mr. Cushing resigned after about two years' service. They submitted from time to time their work on the military, postal, patent, copyright and public printing laws, but none of it was ever considered by Congress. A bill goes to the Senate to-night, providing for a commission organizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners to prosecute and complete this work of revision and codification, providing said Commissioners shall give their whole time to the business, and shall receive no compensation after it is completed, or for a longer period than three years after their appointment.

An Important Measure.

The banking bill reported to-day by General Garfield from his Committee has been carefully considered and is looked upon by every body as an important measure. It provides for the retirement of the outstanding three hundred millions of legal tender, and an increase of ninety-five millions additional bank circulation, the most notable feature is that it creates a new four and half per cent. bond, running twenty-five years as the basis of the new bank circulation, and if a trial proves that banking can be done on it, then all these banking tasks must adopt it within a year.

A General Corporation Law.

Congress has finally passed one bill relating to this District, that might well have been passed years ago. It is a general act for the creation of corporations, similar in its scope and purpose to similar acts in Northern and Western States. It provides for corporations of any kind, except for banking purposes, and when it has been signed by the President, Congress will be immensely relieved from local measure, as there are from time to time numerous applications at every session for acts of incorporation of a purely local character.

Repairs of Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter remains as it was left at the close of the rebellion, but the Engineer Department of the army will soon, unless present plans are changed, begin the work of putting it in order. It is proposed to use it as a battery rather than as a fort, and consequently the works will not be rebuilt in the original mannner, but of much greater strength and thickness, so that it may more effectually withstand any future bombardment. Much of the original matter is available, and the expense of repair and change will not be great.

Remarkable Week's Work.

The Senate has worked six days under Governor Anthony's rule, and in that time passed ninety-five bills, and killed nearly forty more, a that the calendar is but about half as long as it was a week ago. This is certainly a remarkable week's work, and testifies Anthony's ability in dealing the rule. Some of the bills were of a private character, to be sure, it they stood in the way of other business, any very important measures, however, have assed, and the general result is in the highest gree praiseworthy.

Congressional Elections.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the House bill regulating the time holding Congressional elections, but has not t considered the new apportionment bill. e election bill will go through, and then all ections for representatives will be held on e same day, early in November of each sec- year. It is yet too soon to say what will the fate of the new apportionment bill, but serious obstruction is developed.

The Georgia Bribery Case.

The Georgia bribery investigation continually opens into larger and larger fields of infinity, and may not be concluded for two or three weeks. Senators who know what has en sworn to say the evidence will convince e country that parties were here with money use in buying votes against the Fifteenth endment. Whether Governor Bullock imself was in the ring is not known to outers.

Ex-Collector Bailey.

fficers of the Treasury Department say there no truth in the story that ex-Collector Bailey with friends in Ohio. They are certain that is still in Canada. The Revenue Bureau ll soon have his accounts adjusted, so that e exact amount of which he is short can be ted. It is understood that two or three perns in New York have recently received letrs from him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1870.

INCREASE OF BANKING FACILITIES.

Senator Garfield, Chairman of the Committon Banking and Currency, reported to the use to-day a bill to increase banking facili- s. It contains twelve sections, and proes for the issue of $95,000,000 of national rrency to States having less than their prortion, and for the redemption and cancelan of bonds of 2 per cents, certificates, and the cancellation of $40,000,000 of legal tenrs. Also, that additional currency shall be ured the deposit of 45 per cent. bonds empt from taxation, and that when $90,000,- of the new issue has been taken up, all nks shall receive the same 45 per ct. bonds as security for their circulation. If dividends or free banks, on a basis, and a red retribution of $25,000,000 of national nds now taking that amount from States ich have an excess, and distributing it to ates which are deficient; the distribution shall not take place until the $95,000,000 ovided for shall have been issued. It reduces on circulation one half on all banks that ure all their circulation by the new bonds. e bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

he Senate this afternoon confirmed Benj. J. ters as Associate Justice of the Supreme urt of New Mexico; John T. Dixon, Judge the United States District Court for New ney.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

he Medical Teachers' Convention to-day organized itself into a Teachers' Association. teen medical schools are represented. The following elected its officers for the permanent ces: Professor S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, esident; Professor D. L. Yandell, of Louis- le, Vice President; Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chica- Secretary.

THE DOMINION.

Motion to Put Coal and Coke on the Free List Defeated—Compromise to be Offered to the Red River Insurgents.

OTTAWA, April 29.—In the Commons yesday a motion to put coke and coal on the e list was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Cartier announced that the Red river ega tes had been consulted by the Govern- ot. Donald A. Smith's report of his mis- n to Red river was laid before the House. recommends that a new province be formed sent.

he following is reported as the plan of com- mise by the Government: First, To organ a small province on both sides of the Red er, about fifteen miles square, which will er the settlement of half breeds. Second, e Legislature shall have control of the pub- land of the province. Third, Subsidy on all granted by the Dominion for colonial ex- ses. Fourth. The balance of the n. w t- ory shall be governed from Ottawa.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

Evidence as to McFarland's Drunkenness—Threats Against Richardson—Almost a Fight Between Judge Davis and Mr. Graham.

NEW YORK April 29.—Upon the opening of court this morning, the jury being found in their seats, the trial of Daniel McFarland was resumed. J. C. Howell was again put on the stand: Came from Wisconsin in 1866; have been a dentist, a daguerreotyper, a newspaper editor, a hairpin manufacturer, a farm hand, a drug clerk; have been in the Government employ; have sold my own patent rights, and have been Inspector of Customs in this city; now consider myself an inventor. Witness—I called on McFarland in the Tombs, as I had promised him I should do so if he got into trouble; I looked into his cell from the outside; I first knew I was to be a witness for the prosecution on the 18th of this month; Mr. Sinclair was the first person to speak to me of it; I went down to the *Tribune* office and offered myself as a witness; I wrote to the District Attorney that I had been acquainted with McFarland since 1850, and could give information on the subject; I received no answer, and then applied to Mr. Sinclair; nothing new was elicited from the testimony of this witness.

Holdridge Dewey testified: I live at 196 Laurens street; I am acquainted with McFarland since 1863, when he was Commissioner of Enrollments; McFarland had a pistol which he showed me, and said he was going to shoot Richardson with it; a Mr. Knapp, or some such name, had given him the pistol for that purpose; have seen the prisoner drink ardent spirits; knew him to be in the habit of drinking while I was acquainted with him; to Mr. Graham: McFarland showed grief when he spoke of his troubles; I did not consider it very excessive grief; I never told him what I would do under such circumstances; I spoke to several persons of the threats made by McFarland; I told Mr. Edward McFarland, and the trustees three hundred dollars rent for the privilege of headquarters in the first and five thousand dollars for the use of the hospital, and the latter being considered the Medical Department of the University. A question by the defense sprung up that more rent than this was paid before the removal of the headquarters to the University. Vanderbilt, of New York, President of the American Building Block Company, stated that he secured the right to use the block in the District of Columbia for ten thousand dollars to General Howard and four thousand dollars to Grimes. The sale took place a few weeks before the plans for the University were approved. The Committee adjourned till Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Davis—No matter what I know. I know he was drunk.

Mr. Davis—We now offer the decree in the *habeas corpus*. The matter of the decree stated that both the father and mother would be allowed the right to use the block in the District of Columbia for ten thousand dollars to General Howard and four thousand dollars to Grimes. The sale took place a few weeks before the plans for the University were approved. The Committee adjourned till Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Davis—Mr. Graham, counselling unfavorably on the witnesses of the prosecution.

The Recorder said: he could not interrupt in this manner. Mr. Davis—and would allow him to interfere in this testimony at any time or in any manner he pleased, and in his opinion he could not change the state of which the evidence was brought by the prosecution. The Recorder also referred to the outrages which it was the wont of the senior counsel for the defense to make on every opportunity, &c.

Mr. Graham said he objected to this testimony as insufficiently proved. Mr. Greene's objection was to the evidence proposed to be read, which was that statement McFar and had given to Coroner Devery for publication.

Mr. Davis thought it was proved.

The Record-r ruled it inadmissable.

Mr. Davis then offered in evidence the statement of Richardson in reference to his intended marriage with Mrs. McFarland. Mr. Spencer, in his opening, spoke of this as of a harrowing character that is indicated in the statement.

Mr. Graham objected to it as not being in evidence, Mr. Davis considered that in the defense which he made of it in such terms, the prosecution should be allowed to prove a rebuttal case.

Mr. Graham—No one referred to this but the counsel who opened the case, and every one of his opening is never fully proved, and the opening is allowed to show everything connected with the case, and should not be confined to a mere statement of facts. The position of the prosecution is untenable.

The Recorder—I do not think the counsel for the defense should be held to any statements made in the opening unless substantiated by proof. The objection is ruled out. The Recorder asked how long the prosecution was likely to last.

Mr. Garvin said he thought one day. The Court then adjourned to Monday to give counsel an opportunity to attend Judge Russell's funeral.

While the room was clearing, almost a fight occurred between Messrs. Davis and Graham, the latter having used a term speaking to Davis in a loud and angry voice, not without oaths, shaking his fist in a face, and finally striking the table in front of the court. All have backed him up. Others interfered and the parties were separated.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1870.

SENATE.

The House concurrent resolution for a portrait of the late Geb. Thomas was, after discussion, referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing the mode for the selection of cadets for the military and naval academies.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices.

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, excited a long debate. Mr. HOLMAN said this bill appropriated 940,000 acres of public land. He had stated on a former occasion that there were ninety bills pending appropriating over 100,000,000 acres, but he had since learned that the estimate was far below the reality, and that the number of bills pending was over one hundred and seventy, appropriating over 250,000,000 of acres. Since the establishment of the Government there had been given away for purposes of education 78,000,000 acres of public lands, and 185,000,000 to build the fortunes of city and unscrupulous men. No less than 150,000,000 acres had been granted to corporations within the last ten years. Even if that policy were continued, it would not be long till there would be no public land left for homestead and pre-emption purposes, for which over 10,000,000 acres had been taken up last year.

After further debate the bill was passed, yeas 97, nays 69.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The paragraph relative to iron wire was amended by a proviso that railroad iron in coils not over three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, round or square, shall be subject to the same duty as wire.

The paragraph taxing iron or steel wire rope was amended by reducing the duty to two and one-half cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* for Nos. 1 to 6; three and one-half cents and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* for Nos. 7 to 9; four cents and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* above No. 25.

The paragraphs taxing iron wire cloth and iron spiral furniture springs were not amended.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The United States steamer Michigan has been ordered to Detroit and thereabouts to watch and prevent the transportation of troops or war material from Canada into or across United States territory.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter addressed to Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan, representing the United States Navy in China, significantly arrable to the disinterested defence of Hong Kong, China, expressing to the United States their deep grief and concern at the deplorable accident, and would allow him to indorse his testimony at any time or in any manner he pleased, and in his opinion he could not change the state of which the evidence was brought by the prosecution. The Recorder also referred to the outrages which it was the wont of the senior counsel for the defense to make on every opportunity, &c.

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RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Contest Ended, and Ellison Declared Mayor—Funerals of Victims of the Late Disaster—Legislature to Hold its Sessions in a Hotel.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, this morning, decided the enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry R. Ellison, not George Chahoon, is lawful Mayor, and that all acts of Ellison in accordance with State law are legal and binding. Cahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field. Ellison remains Mayor of the city. The Court was unanimous in its opinion, which is voluminous and covers every point raised.

RICHMOND, April 29.—There were five funerals this morning, including that of Dr. Brock, of the *Examiner*, which was attended by a large number of persons.

Both houses of the Legislature met in the Circuit Court building to-day, and adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The registration bill was finally passed.

Major Calvert, ex-State Treasurer, and W. C. Dunham, of New York, are dying, both victims of the disaster. The business houses are still closed.

RICHMOND, April 29, Evening.—Twelve funerals of victims of the disaster took place today, including that of E. M. Scofield, City Assessor, and brother of Mayor Scofield, which was attended by nearly 2,000 people, and those of Julius Hobson, Colored Clerk to the Council, and Wm. A. Chartens, Chief of the Fire Department. The latter was attended by an immense crowd. The body of Scofield, the engine, followed by all the other engines of the department, decorated in evergreens.

Governor Walker has written a letter to General Canby, thanking him for his kindness in furnishing the Virginia Legion, and witnesses to the wounded by the late disaster. A telegram was received by the Secretary of the State to-day from Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, stating that subscriptions were being raised for the sufferers, a portion of which fund go has also advised the relief committee to draw on him for necessary funds. There were no further deaths to-day.

The Governor has issued a proclamation designating the 4th of May as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the State.

Late—This afternoon all the city property in the possession of Mayor Cahoon was surrendered to Mayor Ellison.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant is here, *en route* to West Point.

BRIBERY IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

At the investigation into the alleged frauds in the Inspector's Department of the Custom House, it is understood evidence was adduced justifying the dismissal of ten or twelve inspectors for receiving bribes.

RELEASED.

William Mullen, imprisoned for over two years for infringing rubber comb patents, has been released.

THE ANNUAL REUNION

Of the Third Army Corps Union will be held at the Parker House, Boston, May 30th.

KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that David O'Day was killed by Philip Cooney in self-defense. The latter was discharged.

DEATH.

Eva, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, died today.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

The official vote of the Dominicans shows 15,110 for annexation to the United States, to 110 against.

DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The general committee of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day designated May 30 as the day on which the soldiers' graves shall be decorated.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Cummings's car factory in Jersey City and an extensive foundry adjacent were destroyed by fire to-night. The following is the estimated loss: Smith & Say's Manufacturing Company, $10,000; Libby & Hayes, iron safe manufacturers, $10,000; Cummings & Co., $15,000; A. S. Baxter, patients maker, $5,000; J. Vandergreeck & Co., lumber dealers, $3,000.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

New Railroad Project—Road Between Mansfield and Coldwater, Mich.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 29, 1870.

Messrs. Lawyer, Parkhurst, Lewis and Shipman, a committee from Coldwater, Michigan, were in this city to-day to confer with our citizens in regard to the proposed railroad route between Coldwater and this point. An informal meeting of business men was held this afternoon, which was addressed by Messrs Lawyer, Parkhurst and Lewis, touching the practicability of the proposed route, and pointing out the ability and willingness to build the road with the least delay. Remarks favorable to the project and explanatory of the position of Mansfield in regard to the different routes, were made by several of our citizens. H. C. Hedges, L. B. Matson and W. S. Hickox were appointed a committee to report an organization for the proposed route between Coldwater and this city. A committee of five was also appointed, consisting of J. H. Cook, L. J. Tracy, W. S. Hickox, S. R. Sturgess and Dr. Wm. Bushnell, to examine the different routes and report to a future meeting as to the most feasible one. The proper papers have been made out for the incorporation of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad, and will be placed on file with the Secretary of State. The capital is to be six hundred thousand dollars. Incorporators—James Purdy, S. R. Sturges, E. H. Rees, D. Diriam and L. B. Matson.

Buy Marvin's.

Marvin's crackers, which are acknowledged superior to all other crackers in this market, are sold by all retail grocers. 7ThS

White Lead.

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz (formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co's), pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. 7ths*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Terrible Accident in London—Serious Outbreak in India—Turbulent Meetings in Paris—Circulars from the Ministry—The Pope Still Withholding Court Daru's Note from the Council, &c., &c.

Terrible Accident in London.

LONDON, April 29.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the city terminus of the Blackfriars bridge arch, through which passes the new Metropolitan Railway. The northern approach to the bridge gave way. The immense weight of masonry and earth was precipitated into the tunnel beneath, in which were engaged a large number of workmen. Several persons were killed and a large number severely wounded.

LONDON, April 29.—The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Blackfriars bridge, gave way to-day. Ten men were at work in the tunnel at the time, and twelve were buried in the ruins. All were taken out alive, but seven were badly if not fatally injured, and others slightly bruised. Two have since died in the hospital.

Change in American Opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on American affairs, wherein it comments on the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible, the writer says, to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of the negroes to vote.

Liverpool and Manchester Ship Canal.

The subject of a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester has again revived.

Improving.

The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported yesterday.

Serious Outbreak in India.

MADRAS, via LONDON, April 29.—Information from the northern province brings the report of a serious outbreak among the native Thakoors, at Newar, a town of the province of Rajpootana, two hundred miles southwest of Delhi. Several thousand of the natives have rebelled against their Chiefs and their followers, and further disturbances are taking place. The troops at the nearest military station have been ordered to the scene of the outbreak.

The Turbulent Students.

Further demonstrations on the part of the students are expected on the opening of the Medical College next Monday.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, April 29.—The Republican press deny the rumored withdrawal of Marshal Serrano to make way for the establishment of a Regency, composed of three persons.

Outbreaks took place last evening at Alcala, in the province of Soria, and at Santiago, though they were soon repressed. At the latter place one man was killed and several others were arrested and imprisoned.

More Circulars.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Ollivier publishes another circular in reply to the manifesto just issued by the Electoral Committee of M. Thiers. He brands the assertion that according to that manifesto, the Emperor will do as he pleases, as an error too gross to believe, and declares that it could only have been put forward by persons who considered the electors as fools.

Mr. Valnorame, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to his constituents, advising them to vote for the Government candidate. Another meeting last night urged the impeachment of the Emperor, and will pledge itself not to employ Chinese labor.

At the anniversary exercises of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Congregational, Thursday night, a class of fourteen graduated.

At Machias, N. Y., on Thursday, Charles Smith, aged sixty, killed his wife with an ax during a quarrel. They had been unhappily together for some time. The murderer is in custody.

Wm. M. Comery, who claims to have discovered obstructions on the Hartford and Erie Railroad on Thursday, and saved a train from destruction, has been arrested on suspicion of placing them there himself.

The House Committee on Elections has agreed to allow Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, who contested the seat of John Covode, $3,500 for his expenses. Foster put in a bill of $4,000.

The long dry spell has done great injury in California, and the crops in portions of the State will fail.

General Sherman, in reply to the request of Red Cloud, the Sioux Chief, for clothing and ammunition for his warriors, and for permission for himself and fifty of his band to proceed to Washington to confer with the President, says that these Indians should be told plainly and emphatically to keep on the reservation set apart by their treaty with the Peace Commissioners and stay there. The commandant at Fort Fetterman might let them have a little clothing, but not to a large number at once. As to their going to Washington, he thought the President would oppose it, still, the matter would have to be laid before the Indian bureau before it could be positively settled. General Sherman adds: We must be cautious how we begin to deal with these people now as to wait longer.

The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have voted to accept the provisions of the recent law of the State of Ohio, allowing them to issue bonds to the amount of 20 per cent. They have also ratified the previous action of the Directors, authorizing the issue of three millions of third mortgage bonds with powers to the bondholders contemplated by this law.

Ejectment by a negro from a street car cost a Baltimore company ten dollars. He sued for $2,500.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree of Masons, Albert Pike, Supreme Grand Commander, will assemble at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on Monday.

A. J. Hadder was yesterday elected President of the Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, vice James Goodin, resigned.

STATE NEWS.

The State Board of Charities is on an official visit to Lancaster, and will inspect the prisons, almshouse and hospitals there.

The receipts of the Land Department, at Harrisburg, from applicants for land patents, for the month of April, it is stated, will exceed $12,000.

A movement is on foot in Harrisburg to raise a company for the establishment of a glass manufactory in that city.

The Meadville *Republican* says the water was let into the Feeder Division of the canal on Saturday, and navigation is fairly open for business. The indications are that there will be a busy season. If the projected railway to take the piece of the canal is to be a success this is probably the last season Meadville will enjoy water communication with the Ohio and the lakes.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, of Lancaster, formerly slater to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and extensively engaged for years past in the manufacture of slate at the Peach Bottom Quarries, Lancaster county, has gone West, where he will at once commence operations in developing one of the largest slate beds ever discovered in this country. The bed is directly on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, six miles from Pondoine and twenty-three from Duluth, at the site of the town of Thomson—so named in honor of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The increase of our exports over our imports trade is one of the most encouraging and gratifying fruits relating to the balance of trade. For this several causes are assigned. There is a less active market for foreign goods, which causes imports to fall off at this time. There is a brisk demand abroad for our wheat, cotton, petroleum, cheese, and some other products. In 1867 we shipped about four million hundred weight of wheat and 725,000 cwt. of flour to Great Britain. In 1869 we sent three times as much; in 1868 we sent less than 17,000 tons of petroleum; in 1869 nearly 21,000 tons, and so on some of the articles. The effect of the increased exportation of our production has been of late to reduce the rate of exchange to figures that abroad, which have fallen off slightly in price. It is worthy of note that our government bonds now take precedent in price of nearly all American securities in the stock markets of London and Frankfort.

The principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Indians is out in a speech to his people. He warns them that the meat-eaters cannot survive unless they adopt the habits of the wheat-eaters. He advises that their lands be surveyed, and allotted equally between the members of each tribe, and held by them under the laws as personal property. He further recommends that "we organize ourselves at once as the State of Oklusumma, and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union; and if it is the honest desire of the United States government to have us become citizens of the American Republic we will acquiesce in our petition." Mr. Chief Wright recommends the encouragement of railroads, and hints that the Choctaws have already shown their patriotism by agreeing to have an election on the Fourth of July, to decide the questions involved in the message.

A LETTER received from Salt Lake city, states that Brigham Young, who has recently returned from a tour in the southern part of Utah, has made himself familiar with the McCullom bill, and read the speeches in the House against polygamy, feels perfectly serene, and says things are going along lovely, that he is much indebted to Congress for the advertisement it has given to Mormonism, and believes that it will result in bringing to the city within a hundred thousand converts, and if the Senate does as well as the House it will be the close of the war under great obligations to that body; that no legislation will ever put an end to polygamy, and it being a matter of faith. He does not believe that an act of Congress to regulate or check it will stand a judicial test.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 29.—Fresh receipts of cattle 17 cars; total this week 42; last week 36. Market weak to-day at $7@8 30 for shipping stock; 92 cars of to-day's cattle were trotted through from Chicago and detained here under State law for twenty-four hours rest, much to the disgust of the owners. Sheep firm; receipts light. Hogs better; shipping stock $9@9 50.

Pier, Dannals & Co.

Send their ale to all parts of the city, and ship promptly by rail or boat. †

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Protest from American and English Bishops.

From the special Rome correspondent of the New York *Herald* we learn that the following highly important document has been adopted by many of the bishops in attendance at the Ecumenical Council, and presented to the Pope, on the subject of infallibility. The paper is headed by the name of the most reverend Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati—a fact which gives its promulgation, if possible, additional importance:

MOST HOLY FATHER: Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we, most earnestly supplicate that the question on the definition of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff as a dogma of faith may not be proposed to the Vatican Council.

Among other reasons of this supplication we beg to adduce only three, which appear to be sufficient:

First—Because the discussion of this question will evidently show a want of union, and especially unanimity among the bishops.

Second. Because on account of the circumstances in which we are placed in countries where the Church is not only persecuted, but are dominant, this definition, instead of attaching, would influence those without and by all Christian means to lead to the true fold of Christ.

Third. Because we anticipate endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of our ministry, and cause the fruits of this council to be lost to those who are not members of the Holy Catholic Church. Having laid bare our hearts and sincere intentions, we implore Almighty God to avert all evil from the Church, and that He may illumine and direct you with His Holy Spirit.

J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Peter R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis; John McGlosker, Archbishop of New York; George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond (in part); Thomas Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax; Bernard Wheian, Bishop of Wheiling; Augustine Verot, Bishop of Savannah; James K. Bayley, Bishop of Newark; John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John, N. B.; Bernard Maguade, Bishop of Boston; Miles Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie; Francis McFarland, Bishop of Hartford; James M. Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond (in part); James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, Canada; Richard Vincent Whelan, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Patrick Lynch, Bishop of Charleston; Daddeus Amat, Bishop of Mastery; David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry and Aghadoe; William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, England; Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock; John Leahy, Bishop of Dromore; John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque; Patrick Feehan, Bishop of Chicago; John Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.; John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee; David Bacon, Bishop of Portland; Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay; Augustine Martin, Bishop of Natchitoches; Thomas Heslop, Bishop of Little Rock; John Leahy, Bishop of Dromore; John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque; Patrick Feehan, Bishop of Chicago; John Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.; John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee; David Bacon, Bishop of Portland; Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay; Augustine Martin, Bishop of Natchitoches; Thomas Heslop, Bishop of Little Rock; John Leahy, Bishop of Dromore; Patrick Feehan, Bishop of Nashville; John Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile; John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee; David Bacon, Bishop of Portland; Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay, and Ignatius Mrak, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie.

THE PIEGANS PEACEFUL.

PARIS, April 29.—Meetings were held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the plebiscite, and were more turbulent than ever. One held by the Left Centre, presided over by Jabrach, in this city, was dissolved by the authorities, because an accusation of the Emperor was proposed. The meeting of the Republicans, though they expressed their dissatisfaction by failure and hooting, separated without any disagreeable. Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. The vote, it is believed, will be largely in favor of a republic would vote "no."

Refugees from Spain.

About three hundred refugees, who had been implicated in the troubles in Spain, arrived in Paris yesterday.

The Turbulent Students.

Further demonstrations on the part of the students are expected on the opening of the Medical College next Monday.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, April 29.—The Republican press deny the rumored withdrawal of Marshal Serrano to make way for the establishment of a Regency, composed of three persons.

Outbreaks took place last evening at Alcala, in the province of Soria, and at Santiago, though they were soon repressed. At the latter place one man was killed and several others were arrested and imprisoned.

More Circulars.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Ollivier publishes another circular in reply to the manifesto just issued by the Electoral Committee of M. Thiers. He brands the assertion that according to that manifesto, the Emperor will do as he pleases, as an error too gross to believe, and declares that it could only have been put forward by persons who considered the electors as fools.

Mr. Valnorame, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to his constituents, advising them to vote for the Government candidate. Another meeting last night urged the impeachment of the Emperor, and will pledge itself not to employ Chinese labor.

Jules Favre indorses the manifesto on the plebiscitum issued by the Deputies of the Left and Left Centre in opposition.

Cardinal Archbishop of Chambery and the Bishop of Nevers have ordered Lenten pastorals in the affirmative.

The country, it is said, will go to St. Cloud to remain during the week in which the plebiscitum is taken. The tour of the Prince Imperial in the provinces is postponed.

Attempted Assassination.

Charles Buxton, M. P., was shot at this afternoon in his house in Parliament street. The assailant, named White, immediately fled. There is little doubt he was insane.

Parliament

In the House of Commons to-night, the High Court of Justice bill was recommitted. Lord Romilly urged the difficulty of blending law and equity courts, and Lord Chancellor Lord Cairns and Westbury said such difficulties applied to procedure, but to principles. Lord Penzance supported the bill. Adjourned.

In the Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Committee on Irish Church Disestablishment bill would be resumed on Monday. Mr. Stansfeld explained the policy of sending to Monastic institutions would now be considered, and discussion on the Red River affair. He was displeased until May 2d. Mr. Gladstone said the important principle involved in the Red River affair was settled, and he hoped to be able to resume consideration of the education bill a ten early day.

Sir J. Parkington, in reply to a question, said it while Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Hoxer, the Inventor, was dismissed from employment, he was not on the pension list, that he retained money from and in the interest in his inventions, Mr. Otway, under foreign Secretary, replied to an inquiry from Mr. Bonlnick, stated that the Government intended to take effective measures to deal with these people now as to wait longer.

The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have voted to accept the provisions of the recent law of the State of Ohio, allowing them to issue bonds to the amount of 20 per cent. They have also ratified the previous action of the Directors, authorizing the issue of three millions of third mortgage bonds with powers to the bondholders contemplated by this law.

Ejectment by a negro from a street car cost a Baltimore company ten dollars. He sued for $2,500.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree of Masons, Albert Pike, Supreme Grand Commander, will assemble at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on Monday.

A. J. Hadder was yesterday elected President of the Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, vice James Goodin, resigned.

STATE NEWS.

The State Board of Charities is on an official visit to Lancaster, and will inspect the prisons, almshouse and hospitals there.

The receipts of the Land Department, at Harrisburg, from applicants for land patents, for the month of April, it is stated, will exceed $12,000.

A movement is on foot in Harrisburg to raise a company for the establishment of a glass manufactory in that city.

The Meadville *Republican* says the water was let into the Feeder Division of the canal on Saturday, and navigation is fairly open for business. The indications are that there will be a busy season. If the projected railway to take the piece of the canal is to be a success this is probably the last season Meadville will enjoy water communication with the Ohio and the lakes.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, of Lancaster, formerly slater to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and extensively engaged for years past in the manufacture of slate at the Peach

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

Some original friends of the new Tariff bill now favor its withdrawal and letting the duties remain as they are. Whether this or some other course be taken, it is evident now that nothing that will be permanent will be done at the present session. The question is going before the people for a hearing and decision, not on the present rate of duties, but whether the policy of the Government shall be Protection or virtual free trade.

It the Cubans are not masters in Cuba, Spain certainly is not. The Island cannot be said to be under her control any longer. The volunteers have virtually set up for themselves. A ready Spanish authority is defied by them; and well attested reports are to the effect that the time is near at hand when a counter revolution will be in full blast. The idea of the volunteers sent out to put down the rebellion is that the Island would be a good thing to have independent of Spain, and to this complication are affairs there rapidly tending. Such a turn as this could not injure the cause of the insurgents, who, if they are at all wise, will turn the confusion to their advantage.

They are learning something over the Canadian border. Having in a certain sense set up for themselves, they begin to realize what it is to manage their own affairs so as to be self-supporting. Thus, a Hamilton paper says, more than twenty woolen and linen factories have gone out of existence, to all intents and purposes, under foreign competition. Protection, therefore, is the word there, and it sounds oddly enough spoken with the English brogue. Hear it.

"A steady market can only be maintained by having such a tariff as will prevent the surplus stocks of other countries coming into compete with our manufactures under the cost of production prices. Too many goods lobbed in a country the more than ours must it be to that country; for although the farmer may buy his goods cheaper on account of the bankruptcy of his neighbor, he will require to par it all back again by finding that a large portion of the population have left the country, losing him a market for beef, mutton, wool, pork, eggs, poultry, oats, turnips, fruit, &c., and leaving him in this country only the United States as his market, which, owing its prosperity to its Protection, gives him a better price than he would get were there no manufactures in the States. Moreover, the taxes would increase as population diminished."

Ex-Governor Curtin, our Minister to Russia, appears to enjoy in a high degree the favor and confidence of the Russian government. Gortschakoff, the Russian premier, as a mark of high favor, communicated to him the pardon of two Poles, Mademir and Josephine Janecki, nephew and niece of Pulaski, our revolutionary hero, who having been mixed up with the late revolutionary movement in Russia, were condemned to expiate their offense in person, but through the intercession of Minister Curtin and the sympathy manifested by other Americans they were thus released. Minister Curtin has also received warm expressions of gratitude from several Jewish religious Associations in America and Europe for his sympathy in behalf of their co-religionists in Russia, whose persecutions there have been greatly relieved through his influence. He has also taken great interest in giving information to prominent Americans at home regarding the graves of several of their relatives and friends who perished in the Russian service during the Crimean war.

It is curious to hear those inside and outside of Congress who oppose the tariff bill on the ground that it is too protective, shrieking for protection in the shape of subsidies for nameless and numberless steamship projects. So also of railroad projects. If protection is to be thrown overboard let there be no half way work about it. While we withdraw protection from the cargo, why should the vessel be protected? If American labor and capital in manufactures must submit to free trade, why should labor and capital in shipbuilding and sailing enjoy protection? And railroads asking subsidies—only another form of protection—should be permitted to keep on asking so long as they deny the principle to other great interests. American labor and capital ask no other subsidy than a fair chance in our markets, and we see no reason why those who are denied this should assist their opponents to obtain subsidies. We believe in protection, but if free trade is to be the rule let it be inforced without exception. Then we shall see if every tub *can* stand on its own bottom.

The wisdom of Gen. Grant's St. Domingo policy has a prospect of having an early exemplification. The report is that a shuffle is going on whereby St. Domingo and Hayti united are to come under a French protectorate. That they were bound to fall into somebody's hands it has not been difficult to perceive for some time back; and from this point Gen. Grant's policy took its start. But its opponents could not so see it, and were appealed to in vain that the question was whether the United States or France or England should have possession of that interesting neighborhood of ours. The statesmanship that cannot perceive the reasons why we should and they should not be the possessors, cannot be styled respectable. Should present reports touching the transfer of the island to France prove true, there will be no difficulty in deciding whose statesmanship was best, General Grant's or those who killed the treaty. Nor need we wait for proof of the correctness of present reports, since if not now well founded, they great any moment liable to become so. A French Protectorate established over Hayti and St. Domingo would, if anything could, let an idea into certain Senatorial heads now oppressed with the conviction that what they do not contain is not worth knowing.

Hellenism, which may, without important error, be briefly defined as especial interest in the Greeks, has several times been pretty strong in this country during the present century. After the massacre of Scio it took the form of prevalent sympathy; in view of the victories of Marco Bozzaris and the defense of Missolonghi, it was enthusiastic admiration. But in comparison with English enthusiasm on the subject, American Hellenism was never a very powerful sentiment. Except in certain Boston circles, ours has been long dead, while in England it has been dying out for many years, and even a spark of it can hardly be expected to survive the crime at Marathon, to which reference has lately been made almost daily by the telegraph. Among the party murdered were a son of the Duke of Manchester, a youth only seventeen years old, and members of other families of high social position. People who have paid some slight attention to Greek politics during the last few years, would not be much surprised by the telegraphic statement, in the Commercial of yesterday, that the government opposition are believed to have been "aiders and abetors of the murderers."

The place where the tourists were seized, the plain celebrated as the field of the battle in which the ancient Athenians defeated the Persian host, and for its historical associations constantly visited by travelers of all nations, was the scene of many of the exploits of the brigand named Kitzos who, a few years ago, became so notorious under the title of "King of the Mountains." He commanded a large band, and carried on his plundering operations in the most systematic manner. Travelers were frequently robbed within five or six miles of Athens, a city which in 1861 contained more than forty-one thousand inhabitants, and Marathon only twenty-one miles distant from the capital, was infested by the brigands. Partly from apathy, but still more from the sympathy of important politicians, the Government failed to arrest him or his company. At length the peasantry took the matter into their own hands, and attacked and defeated the robbers in a battle. Kitzos they beheaded, and sent his head to Athens in evidence of their victory, and in the course of about six weeks they killed one hundred and fifty of his followers. With the assistance of the Government the brigands might have been easily and completely exterminated, but instead of pursuing this policy, an amnesty proclamation was issued, which promised their lives to all of them who would surrender, on condition that they should enlist to fight the Turks in Crete. There is no doubt that this policy was adopted through the influence of the same class of politicians in opposition, whom the English Ambassador at Athens proposes to have arrested as in alliance with the present robbers. It is also certain that many of the brigands concerned in the recent crime, were once members of Kitzos's band returned from Crete at the close of the insurrection. The alliance between the robbers and parties in Athens who kept them informed about the movements and intentions of travelers, has long been known. Nor has there been much doubt as to the connection between these informers and the Greek politicians. This has, in fact, been the strength of brigandage in Greece. The social and political importance of the persons lately murdered—one of them Secretary of the English Legation, one of them Secretary of the Italian Legation, and one of them a regular *Times* correspondent, makes it likely that the Greek government will be compelled to take decided measures for the suppression of the system.

On the 27th instant Mr. Senator Pratt, of Indiana, addressed the Senate on the subject of the claims of loyal Southerners for indemnification for certain losses suffered by them during the war. More specifically, his theme was a "bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores taken by or furnished to the United States within the States in rebellion." By submitting letters of Generals Grant and Sheridan he proved that the Government had adopted on principle a system of general devastation and destruction of private property, as a mode of preventing raids by removing the means of subsistence from certain regions—for instance, the Shenandoah Valley. Much of the property thus destroyed belonged to loyal men, some of whom were actually serving in the Union forces. In other instances the property of such men was not destroyed, but appropriated and used by the Government, or sold to the enrichment of its treasury. Mr. Pratt referred to the grounds on which some think that indemnity ought to be refused. Some hold that all persons within the territory in insurrection ought to be considered as "constructive enemies," whose possessions were forfeited. But there is a difference between public war as between nations and civil war as between members of the same society. This latter is sometimes called a mixed war, being public in one sense and private in another. We did not recognize the South as an independent nation; though actual belligerents, they were not admitted to be such *de jure*. We always took account of a loyal element in the population of the South, and were ready to adopt any feasible means to promote its increase. It could not have been the purpose of the government to disregard the interests of loyalists, in initiating a policy of devastation. In fact, within the revolted States 48,072 white men and 92,346 colored men were enlisted during the war in the service of the Union, a total of 141,418 soldiers. For reasons of humanity and policy the forfeited lives of the rebels who surrendered, were spared. Equally forcible considerations of the same kind enjoin upon us to make good the losses inflicted upon its friends by the government. We may add that to the unsophisticated mind that phrase "constructive enemies" has a dangerous look. In very many cases, it may be very difficult to avoid imposition in the investigation of the claims referred to in this bill, but whenever a claim of the kind can be satisfactorily proved to exist, the title to compensation seems clear enough.

AMERICAN PLUNKEYISM IN EUROPE.

A New York journal of very large circulation and extensive influence is deeply trombled on account of the inconsistency of Americans in Europe. To the sages who conduct the journal to which we allude, the conduct of their countrymen in France especially is a most distressing scandal. Apparently these journalists think that Americans who enjoy the protection of the existing government in that country ought to cultivate with assiduity the friendship of those moderate and enlightened statesmen, Messrs. Paul Grousset and the rest, whose lucubrations are published in the *Marseillaise;* at least, they ought to give those intelligent reformers the comfort of their sympathies, if not the aid of their purses. It seems that the least Republican people in Europe are the American sojourners there. They are found in all the cities wasting their time in running after what they think high society, ready to fall on their knees in the dust for admission into the company of that "noble fanbourg," about which they delight to talk. Such conduct throws discredit, it appears, on the country, of which they are regarded as representatives. It suggests the question what sort of a Republic America must be, when its citizens declare by their conduct abroad, by acts which speak louder than words, that they care very little for republicanism.

In reference to criticisms or comments of this kind two or three remarks seem obvious enough. The first is that grown up people, even though American citizens, when they go abroad enjoy an indisputable right to seek for and cultivate whatever society they may see reasons for preferring, and we are unable to understand on what fair grounds fault can be found with them for exercising their privilege. The second remark is that they certainly will indulge themselves in this way, however objectionable it may be thought by individuals of their fellow countrymen. Few feel called to constitute themselves missionaries of democracy, to denounce wrath against Kings, and to proclaim sympathy for rebels wherever they happen to go. In connection with this subject there may be consolation to some in recalling a fact. When the Southern rebellion broke out, the patriotism of Americans of the North, then residing or visiting in Europe, was everywhere made strikingly manifest. With few exceptions, their fidelity to the great republic, in the time of its peril, was such as to call forth admiration or to excite disgust in Paris, and London, and wherever Americans were found. Hence we conclude that if they cultivate aristocratic society abroad, it is not because they are ashamed of democracy at home. There must be some other cause for the social preferences which they display, and which provoke the rebuke of zealous republicans. If the conduct thus censured and lamented be general among our countrymen and countrywomen in Europe, we are confident it must have its root in some pretty good, substantial reason. What this reason is we, in our seclusion, might never have been able to discover, or even to conjecture. Fortunately, a Frenchman, resident in New York, having read one of the articles above referred to, in which astonishment was expressed at the unpatriotic devotion of the American colony in Paris to aristocratic society, has attempted to explain the phenomenon. To us the elucidation seems plausible and not discreditable to American taste and intelligence. We translate it that our readers may judge for themselves, whether it satisfactorily accounts for conduct which misunderstood, or looked at from a certain point of view, really seems and is sometimes called dunkeyism. The Frenchman, referring to the newspaper article, says:

"What appears to us most astonishing in the article is the astonishment of the—*Blunderbuss*, (of course the name of the journal!) It is quite natural that Americans who have money to spend in Europe, should seek for that which it (viz., the *Blunderbuss*,) disdainfully calls 'high society.' The reason is that in Europe 'high society' is not the society of rich people, as it is here; but it is also and above all the society of well bred people, of instructed and polished people, of people of intellect and taste. In New York, in order to be received on a footing of equality in 'high society,' it is necessary to have much money, for the worth of a man is measured by the number of dollars which he represents. In Europe, what is required in order to be everywhere well received and on a par with the highest and proudest, is to have a black coat and merit. A man of science, a man of letters, an artist, a physician, a barrister, are just as much respected as a duke and five times more 'high society,' so much so that there it is not the intelligent people who are forced to be rich, but the rich people who are forced to be intelligent. That is not an aristocracy after the republican manner, perhaps, and certainly not after the manner of the American republic; but we hold that it is of the right kind, and in any case quite as good as the aristocracy of *codfish or of shoddy*. It is not astonishing that the Americans who travel in Europe seek this society; it only proves their good taste, and that other faculty long are conceded to Americans, the natural aptitude to recognize for their own advantage those qualities in which they are excelled by their seniors in civilization."

The Cincinnati daily papers, without exception, we believe, for some time past have been engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, which must have proved quite disgusting to their readers as it is discreditable to themselves. As between the *Commercial* and *Enquirer* the squabble stands in this shape. We quote from the *Enquirer* of Tuesday:

"Now we simply propose to bring all this matter to a head. Silence on our part has produced license on his part. We—and we take it, the public—are tired of it. Neither we nor Mr. Halstead have any right to make the people parties to what is evidently on his part a personal hate of one of the proprietors of this journal, who, we believe say, is unconscious of ever having done him harm by word, deed or thought. And with a view to bring the matter to an abrupt conclusion, *we now post Mr. Murat Halstead as a low-toned vulgar liar, blackguard and coward.* Mr. Halstead knows the name of the writer of this article, and when and where to find him.

From our point of view things have come to an interesting pass; but we don't expect to hear of either pistols or coffee. We may have an account of a dog fight.

By a disolving scene the old headquarters of the Philadelphia Democracy change into a negro minstrel concert room. It is the sarcasm of History.

THE FIGHTING FENIANS.

Internal Squabble—O'Neil in the Ascendant—His Plans of Conquest.

The O'Neil branch of the Fenian Brotherhood having been seceded from by the Savage branch, there are now three Fenian headquarters in this country—two in New York and the Senate headquarters recently transplanted from Chicago to Philadelphia. The misunderstanding between General O'Neil and the Senate on the management of the funds was partly the cause of the more recent schism. The Fenian treasury is now minus $8,000, of which nobody seems to know anything; this, added to the $5,000 dropped over the estimate adopted for the alteration of arms, is a large amount and needs explanation. The Fenians have, however, plenty of arms and ammunition, which they are determined to use as soon as the excitement is quieted over the borders. This is decided upon, unless some overtures by President Riell are made within the next few days, in which case a body of Fenians will endeavor to find their way to the Red River settlement. O'Neil's headquarters are still unusually active, and crowded from morning till night. But the move cannot be made by the first of May, as it has been ascertained that some of those along the frontier, who placed the arms, are inclining towards another time. O'Neil is aware that the whole Catholic priesthood is against his projected invasion, but he professes to have the fullest assurance of Canadian help and sympathy; and notwithstanding the fact that our Government and Mr. Thornton are aware that a move on the Dominion is contemplated, he and his friends are of opinion that nothing whatever is known as to where the arms and ammunition are deposited.

The "organs" claim that the cry of retrenchment and reform in legislative matters was simply a dodge to cover up corruption, and that no good has resulted from it. How false their conclusions are is evident from the following items of expense during the last session of the Legislature, compared with the same items in 1869:

	1869.	1870.
Legislative Department	$288,843 76	$210,820 00
Public Printing	147,739 93	53,636 00
Total	$437,583 69	$264,456 00

This shows a reduction of $79,023 76 on Legislative expenses, and $94,103 93 on public printing, making a total saving, on these two items alone, of $173,127 69. This sum thus saved, says *Father Abraham*, is about sufficient to pay one-tenth of the interest on the entire State debt. It is just one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars saved from the clutches of political thugs, corruptionists, rings and pinchers.

The good people of Savannah have had a scare, the like of which they have not experienced since that great military lion, General Sherman, went roaring through that country "seeking whom he might devour." A lion and lioness lately escaped from the museum and traversed Bull street, creating a stir among pedestrians quite unusual. There was a perfect *frou-frou* of silks and satins, as the animals made the boulevard the scene of their gambols. His majesty was soon captured and taken home, but his royal consort, terrified frightened by the pursuing crowd, leaped a fence, and took refuge in a neighboring kitchen, to the dismay and scatterment of the servants. The keeper soon arrived and by means of kind words and a rope, succeeded in bringing her back to the embraces of her royal mate.

At a recent meeting of the New York Sorosis, a resolution was adopted, which entitles the lady members to the thanks of all neat and decent people; and especially all gentlemen who pride themselves on wearing well-polished boots, and all housekeepers who would have clean carpets. It was as follows:

Resolved, That if an effort should be made to revive the dirty and disgusting fashion of trailing skirts in the street, that the universal voice of American women should utter a protest that would be heard throughout this country and Europe, and prove that whoever may choose to follow the senseless lead of a court or a coterie, American women can think and act for themselves.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

A SONG.

'Tis not the murmuring voice of Spring
That stirs my heart and makes me sing;
'Tis not the blueskies, bubbling o'er
With sunshine spilled along earth's floor;
Nor yet the flush of nursling rose,
Nor bosom of any flower that grows.

It is that long, long years ago,
When all the world was blushing so—
It is that then my cheek blushed too,
My heart beat fast for love and you;
There was a music in the air
I fail to find now any where.

And so, when Spring comes wandering by,
I lose the thread of misery,
Trusting the promise of her days,
I tune my voice to sing her praise.
And cheat myself with the sweet pain
That in the Spring I've bloomed again.

The non-marking system, which has been tried during the past year at Columbia College, has, according to the *College Review*, failed of securing the results expected from it. It was supposed that the proficiency of the students could be fairly ascertained by periodical examinations, and honors awarded accordingly. But the *Review* says: "Such ponying and helping as was done at the last examination was never known there before, and honesty stood no chance for honors."

A St. Louis clerk in rescuing a pretty girl in the street from a big dog, luckily sprained his ankle. The young lady called a carriage, took her brave preserver home, nursed the roses back to his cheeks and married him, with pa's blessing and greenbacks.

The Panama Railroad Company have commenced, at Aspinwall, the erection of a large granite monument, in honor of the projector of said railroad, on the green before their stone church and the Washington House, and when completed will add much to the beauty of the green.

Charles Ellis, recently arrested for participation in the $50,000 burglary at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was identified, while having his hearing, as the person who committed the great $70,000 diamond robbery from Solomon Miguel, of New York, and has confessed that he robbed H. H. Harrison, of that city, of $2,000 worth of dismonds.

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 1000 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

LIPPINCOTT'S
KEYSTONE
Soda Water
APPARATUS.
BEST, CHEAPEST,
MORE CONVENIENT,
MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,
NO COMPLICATION
OF MACHINERY.

Samples can be seen at the Agency.

McClarran & McKennan's,
DRUG STORE,
85 MARKET STREET
PITTSBURGH.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ts2p

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

TyThs Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Bottle Imp, "the Most Insignificant" and Others—Specimen Arguments—A Better Prospect in the House—None in the Senate.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1870.

The bottle imp, the Mephistophiles of the House, has been absent from his seat for several days, and I should be glad to see his leave extended indefinitely during the discussion of the tariff bill. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved a leave of this kind for the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and if he had included himself and Brooks, and Cox, of New York, and Logan, of Illinois, the public business would certainly proceed more rapidly. In regard to the Pennsylvania members, Mr. Eldridge was, as usual, wrong. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, in reply to a correction of Eldridge, said that gentleman was often right, but much more frequently wrong.

The most insignificant looking man on the floor, Connor, of Texas, having recovered from his unfortunate *debut*, fleshed his maiden sword to-day in a five minutes' talk against a duty of over one cent per pound on cotton ties, an article of large production in Pittsburgh. He rated Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, as a feed attorney of the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, and whose zeal could be accounted for in no other way. If such a test would apply, it would fell with full force severity against Allison, Brooks and Cox, who are perfectly ferocious in the importing interest against Pennsylvania industries.

Mr. Schenck threw a hot shot into the ranks of the enemy, by showing that the cotton planters received twenty-five cents a pound for their iron ties, as there was no tare allowed on the cotton bales on which they were used.

Finally cotton ties, cut to lengths, were passed at one and three-quarter cents per pound duty, which is the same as upon the hoop iron from which they are made, and a great improvement on the present rate of thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

By striking out wire rods, round, oval and half oval, hoop and band and sheet or plate iron, leaving them all to stand as now, the House made considerable progress to-day with the bill.

Angle iron in all forms was passed as provided in the bill, which is also the present rate of duty, viz: One and a quarter cents per pound. In the clause relating to wrought iron splice bars, side bars, fish plates, finger bars, chairs, and frogs, and frog points, Benjamin, of Missouri, tried to hitch on a provision, reducing the rate on railway bars from seventy cents to fifty cents per one hundred pounds. In this he failed, and when the committee rose for the purpose of taking the question on the clause as it stands, the inevitable Cox, the veritable "Shoo Fly," began to filibuster for an adjournment, assisted by the erratic Eldridge. They succeeded in consuming time by calling the yeas and nays, and the House adjourned, leaving the vote to be taken to-morrow after the morning hour.

Our demoralized forces have rallied and are again masters of the situation. I think the duty on pig iron will be restored to seven dollars, and that with some concessions, the bill will ultimately pass in the House. I have no expectation that it will be disposed of by the Senate during this session of Congress. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Edward Dithridge, Prest. T. A. Wright, Secy. E. D. Dithridge, Treas. Geo W. Dithridge, Business Manager.

THE SUPERIOR
Lumber Company

Invite attention to their unequaled facilities for meeting satisfactorily all the wants of the community for Pine Lumber. Their Timber Lands,

Four Square Miles in Extent,

Have never been overrun and the large trees felled for square timber, nor have the straightest and best been culled out for boat gunnels or masts. Their

Timber is Unsurpassed

By any in Western Pennsylvania in size, soundness and vigor of growth.

Their mills have all the *LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY*, enabling them to turn out, with great facility Lumber of any size and sawed with the greatest accuracy. Having found the saws made of Sheffield Steel inferior to those made of

AMERICAN STEEL.

They now use only the largest size Circulars, manufactured by Hubbard, Bro. & Co., from Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Steel, and they challenge attention to the

Superior and Accurate Workmanship

Evinced in the manufacture of their Lumber with these saws.

As a consequence of their policy of keeping

Three Millions of Feet

Constantly on hand, they are enabled to furnish

DRY LUMBER

At all times, so that the crying evil of using green or half seasoned Lumber need no longer exist.

They would also call attention to the reform they have introduced in Assorting Boards. Instead of culling out the Clear and First Common B ards to sell at a higher price, they cull out the Sheeting and Box Boards to

Sell at a Lower Price,

Leaving in all of the best, so that their brand of

Superior Boards

Is uniformly good, and gives entire satisfaction. Of

DRY JOIST

They keep a full assortment of all sizes on hand. Their

SHINGLES

Are warranted to make a sound Roof.

MILLS—On Tionesta Creek, Forest County, Pa.

YARDS—On Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts.

ADDRESS

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
MWS

EXPLOSIONS
FROM PETROLEUM

CRYSTAL OIL WORKS LIVINGSTON BROS. PITTSBURGH

AVOIDED.

The many accidents which have occurred of late, throughout the country, by the use of cheap and adulterated Petroleum, have prompted us to present an article to the public which can be relied upon as absolutely safe.

Our present brand "Crystal" has enjoyed a reputation both at home and abroad for many years, second to none. We have never had one single instance of complaint, but the general demand by the public to have an article which is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, safe and reliable, induces us to offer our new Brand.

Incolumitas!

It will stand a fire test of 125 deg. Fahrenheit, which is 15 deg. more than the U. S. Law requires. It can be had in five gallon patent Tin Cans, with patent Nozzles; one or two Cans in a case, each Can hermetically sealed.

The Nozzle cannot be removed or opened without detection, which gives perfect assurance to the consumer that the Oil is pure and unadulterated, as it left the Works.

A Liberal Allowance made for empty Cans returned in good condition.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS,
93 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CO.
NEWCASTLE, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRYSON'S TURRET CASE TURBINE
WATER WHEELS.

I would say to persons wanting Turbine Water Wheels that I am using Bryson's Turret Case Turbine in our Paper Mill, and that I consider them the best Water Wheel I know of. I have had some experience with different Turbines heretofore, viz: Warren Turbine, Leffel Turbine and Leffel Turaine, and I think mine, Luther Turbine and Leffel Turaine, and I think the Bryson will do more work with the same amount of water than any of them.

JOB HARVEY.
Newcastle, Pa., April, 1870. WSM

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED A NEW LOT
OF THE CELEBRATED
Buffalo Alpaca,
Beaver Mohair,
London Mohair and
Mohair Mixtures.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Delaines, and Mousselaines.

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Carr,
M'Candless
& Co.,
94
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Dealers
AND
Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE
New Stock,
BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for
BUYING GOODS,
We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that we have completed improvements on our Store-room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and Staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice, and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of **Old Monongahela Rye Whisky.**

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1868. Address HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS
GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains.

FULL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Damasks,
Damask Napkins,
French Doylies,
Sheetings,
Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

DRUGGISTS.

DR. FAHRNEY'S CELEBRATED
Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from poison. As a blood purifier it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble and sell readily where it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.

Prepared by Dr. P. Fahrney's Bro's & Co., Waynesboro, Pa. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

W. H. KRILL, Druggist,
No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.
And by Druggists generally.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on

Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,

Where they can at all times find the best brands of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SNUFFS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices FANCY NOTIONS, &c.

Prescription filled at all hours.

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

DOOLEY'S
BAKING
POWDER

The Standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible YEAST POWDER during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in full actual weights, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW STREET, New York. TyThs

Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivalled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

LAWN MOWERS,
ALL PATTERNS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
PRICES FROM $25 00 TO $300.
W. W. KNOX,
WS 137 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BIER.....GUSTAVUS BASCH

HENRY BIER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BELL
AND
Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.
Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s
Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.
Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patents.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS
Hugh M. Bole & Co.
HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER.....
Engine Builders, Founders
AND
MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order ENGINES of almost any size now and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions,
MADE TO ORDER.
FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street, Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address
H. M. BOLE & CO.,
INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh Pa.
We study to please.

FORT PITT
Iron and Steel Works.
REESE, GRAFF & DULL
MANUFACTURE
Iron and Steel
OF ALL KIND,
Horse Shoes,
AND
TRAILS,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 30, 34 & 35 pounds to the yard, with Splice Bars and Bolts complete.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plows! Plows!
JOHN HALL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mouldboard Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are superior to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Dunbar Iron Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT
PIG IRON.
Pittsburgh Office: 133 Wood Street,
LOWRIE CHILDS,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.
EDMUND C. PECHIN,
PRESIDENT.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,
STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS, IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
Special attention is called to the
Cameron Direct Acting
BLOWING ENGINE,
Manufactured solely by us.

Meissner, Marshall & Co.,
MANUFACTURER

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1870.

Since the defeat of the Senate Funding bill, the Ways and Means Committee are urged to favor the new funding measure which proposes to issue new bonds bearing no more than four per cent. The new bill now under consideration by the Committee, should authorize the Treasury to issue four per cent. bonds running forty years, stipulating that the holders of the present Five-twenties can either surrender up the latter when redeemable or exchange them for the new issues. No artificial contrivances, no foreign agencies or commissions should be provided for in order to "float" these new issues. They should be left to "swim" on their own merits and the national credit. As that credit continues to appreciate they will soon be in demand at home, and not a dollar of them need be taken abroad.

Nothing is so calculated to deteriorate a Government bond as the association with it in any way, shape or manner of compulsory force. It was the fatal blunder of the Boutwell-Sherman bill, that it proposed to force new bonds upon the national banks, and bolster them up in foreign markets by means of agencies and commissions. Had the authors of this bill aimed to make the contemplated new bonds odious from the start, and regarded with suspicion at home and abroad, they could not have gone to work more effectually. Capitalists will readily invest in a loan which stands on its own bottom unsupported by artificial contrivances, whereas they will avoid a loan which seemingly requires the aid of Governmental machinery to float it.

Nothing is so surer than that a four per cent. bond will soon find ready sale in the home market, as the supply of Five-twenties grows scarce under foreign and treasury purchases, and as the uncertainty of railway investments becomes more apparent. The plethora of money will seek these new bonds, and they will become the great popular home investments for those desiring to "place" their ducats securely and for a long period.

—The New York *World* says that the buoyant and cheerful feeling in financial and commercial circles, owing to the uncertainty that the Senate funding bill is finally killed, is becoming more general, and Wall street and the Stock Exchange reflect this revolution in the public mind in an increased demand for government bonds and leading railway shares at advanced prices. The money which has been lying idle since January is waiting for investments as soon as the funding question was settled, is now beginning to be invested. The amount to be invested in this market from interest on bonds and dividends during May, June and July is not less than $150,000,000. The bulk of this vast sum will flow naturally into government bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury will buy $60,000,000 of bonds for government account before the close of the fiscal year on July 1. The result will be a range of prices quite as high, if not higher, than those of last summer, when 1868's were sold at 122. The general business of the country is already benefited by the statement that the Senate funding bill is killed, and the disbursements of currency for the purchase of the $60,000,000 of bonds will give an additional stimulus to the produce and other markets.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	.....	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '52	113½	113½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	112½	112¾
10-40s	108	107½	107½
Pacific	112	112	112
Gold	115½	115½	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 29, 1870.	10 A M	30-11 A M	30 P M	12 M	1 P M	30 P M
New York Central	196½	196½	196¼	196¾	196¾	196¾
New Jersey Central	106	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Reading	101¾	102	102	102	102¼	102¼
Michigan Central	.....	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	97¼	97¼	98	.....
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	.....	106½	.....	106½	.....	106½
Chicago and Northwestern	78	78	79	79	79	79
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	89½	90	.....
Rock Island	122	122	122	122	122	122
St. Paul	64¾	64¾	64¾	65	64¾	.....
Do preferred	78	78	78¼	78¼	78¼	.....
Toledo and Wabash	.....	55	.....	54	.....	.....
Toledo and Wabash pref.	.....	72	.....	72	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	.....	94½	93¾	.....
Chicago and Alton	.....	130	.....	130	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	.....	33½	.....	35¾	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph	.....	35¾	.....	35¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42	42¾	42¾	43¼	43¼	.....
Adams Express	.....	98	.....	98	.....	.....
Wells, Farco & Co Express	.....	20½	.....	20½	.....	19¾
American M. U. Express	.....	38	.....	38	.....	38
United States Express	.....	44½	.....	44½	.....	44½
Gold	115½	115½	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196¾	196¾	⅝	.....
N. J Central	106¾	106	.....	¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	.....
Harlem	.....	148	.....	.....
Reading	102	102¼	¼	.....
Mich. Central	96	96	.....	.....
Mich. Southern	98	98	⅛	.....
Illinois Central	141	141	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106½	106½	.....	.....
Chicago and North W	78¾	79¾	¼	.....
Do. preferred	88¾	90	1¼	.....
Rock Island	122	122	.....	.....
St. Paul	64¾	64¾	⅛	.....
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	⅛	.....
Tol. and Wabash	54½	54½	.....	.....
Do. preferred	72	72	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	⅜	.....
Chicago and Alton	130¼	130¼	.....	.....
Ohio and Miss.	35¾	35¾	.....	.....
Western U. Tel	35¾	35¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	43	43¼	¼	.....
Adams Express	97	97½	½	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	20¼	19¾	.....	½
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾	.....	.....
U. S. Express	45	44½	.....	½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was steady with a good trade demand; prices generally were unchanged, buyers being disposed to confine their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. Produce—We can report fair receipts, sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade; speculation has not been indulged very extensively. Flour—We can report a fair trade demand, nothing more. The excitement that ruled some days since has passed away; the movement to excite the market and advance prices did not succeed; the supplies being ample while the receipts of both flour and wheat have largely increased, sufficient to keep prices down for the present. Groceries—The market was firm, with a good jobbing demand. The late advance in gold has increased the confidence of holders of imported descriptions and unsettled the market for coffees, sugars and teas being held firmly. Bacon firm and market active. The same may be said of hog products generally, the tendency being upward. The stock in store is rapidly disappearing and will soon want replenishing. Prices, however, have reached a point that a further advance would have the tendency to cut off a large consumptive demand. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, increasing the confidence of holders; previous prices were well sustained; sales of choice at $4 75@5 00; mixed lots at various prices.

ASHES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; prices have been uniform for some time at the following: Soda ash—common 4c; refined 4¼c; pearls 9@9¼c; potash 7¼@7½c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied; the only inquiry was for choice lots at irom 60 to 70c per gallon.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 per dozen; No. 3 at $5 50. No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 per doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRANS—The market continues dull, with a supply in excess of the demand; we quote nominally at $1 30@2 00 per bush.

BUTTER—The market continues to be well supplied, with a fair amount of packages arriving. The warm weather neither improves the value or appearance. It seems to be the policy of dealers to keep the stock down as low as possible. Prime qualities of fresh roll sold at 31@35c; common lots were dull and prices irregular.

CHEESE—The market exhibited more firmness, with a falling off of receipts. Sales were made at the following: Western Reserve at 15@16½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; New York factory 18c; Dairy 16½@17c; New York factory 18c; fancy lots 18½c; Sweitzer 19@19½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices nominal; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; black berries 16@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a moderate demand for "Sackett's" berries, at $10@20 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer without any quotable change in prices. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 29@29½c in round lots, and 29½@30c in a small way.

EGGS—Very dull and plenty at 15c ₱ dozen, with an ample stock on hand.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c ₱ bushel.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $4 70.

LIME—Was in moderate demand with sales from store at $1 75; Cleveland $2 25 ₱ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The stock on hand is not a large one; we are reported small sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market remains quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales of kiln dried at 85c @$1 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of fowls by the coop at 60@65c ₱ pair.

CHICKENS—Sales of pairs at $2 25@3 00.

TURKEYS—No. 1, $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—In fair supply and is held at $13 00 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was dull. Prices a shade lower, with sales by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market appeared firmer; further sales of baled being made in ide on the landing at $17 00@20 00 ₱ ton. Sales from wagons at $19 00 @21 00 as per quality.

ONIONS—The demand is limited with a quiet market. Choice lots are held at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel, and mixed lots at $2@2 25 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Fitfulness was the prevailing feature, and dealers report an active demand and liberal business at the following quotations:

COFFEE—Rio, fair 18½@19c; good 19½@20c; prime 21@22c; fancy 22½@23c; Java 27@27½c ₱ ₱.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 11c; A coffee, 10c; B do 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12½c ₱ ₱.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 12c ₱ ₱.

SYRUPS—Golden 38@40c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, 68c; perfection drips 80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans—choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ ₱.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40, $1 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Sou Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 60 ₱ ₱.

TOBACCO—Carolina leaf 12@17c; fine 20@25c ₱ ₱.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 11c.

SODA—Market dull; Star 23c ₱ ₱.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was slightly excited with a fair demand and only a fair amount of business being transacted. The stock on hand is not a large one, and will soon need replenishing at the rate sales are making. Hams, S. C. 18@19c, canvassed 19@19½c; sides, Cincinnati 9½c, clear ribbed 10¾c; clear do 17½c; shoulders, plain, 12½@13c; S. C. 13½@14c; breakfast bacon, 18@18½c.

LARD—In tierces, 17¼c; buckets, 18c; kegs 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm; sales at $30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 26@1 28.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@21c.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

HIDES—Market steady, with sales of green salted at 10@11c; green butchers' 7½@8c; green cured 12½c; dry flint 22@24c ₱ ₱.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; mixed lots sell readily at 4@4½c ₱ ₱.

FEATHERS—The market was not an active one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

BIRDSEAN—The market inactive, a good article sells at 40@42c ₱ ₱.

PEA NUTS—Sales prime Tennessee 9@10c ₱ ₱.

OAT MEAL—Sales at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl and ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR—We can report a steady trade demand, with an occasional order for 100 or 200 bbl lots for the Eastern markets. This shows a healthy state of things during the Easter. The receipts since our last were 870 bbls. Current sales are: From store $4 75@5 00 for spring wheat; $5 75. 86@6 20 for winter wheat; sales were made in sacks at 25c ₱ bbl less than the above rates. Fall prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $5 30; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $5 10; in sacks $4 80; Two Stars, brand in barrels $4 60; in sacks $4 30; No. 1 spring, in barrels $4 25; in sacks $4 00; Double extra in this $6 00; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $4 60; in sacks $4 30; Two Stars, brand in barrels $4 25; in sacks $4 00; No. 1 spring, in barrels $4 00; in sacks $3 75. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $5 30; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand in barrels $4 60; in sacks $4 30; Two Stars, brand in barrels $4 25; in sacks $4 00; No. 1 spring, in barrels $4 00; in sacks $3 75. Double extra, No. 2 spring, in barrels $4 00; in sacks $3 75. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along slowly, with a falling off in the demand as compared with the early part of the week. Prices here: Oats, 401 sacks, 95 sacks; barley, 279 sacks; wheat, 330 sacks; corn, 23 sacks. The rates were: good to prime red winter $1 16@1 18; choice white $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats—not so firm; sales from first hands at 47@48c; on wharf and track 50@52c. Corn—Store prices 85@86c. The demand has fallen off; prices, however, are unchanged; sales at 85c in bulk and 86c in sacks. Rye—Is not active; the rates were 95c@$1 ₱ bush. Barley—the offerings were small and the demand light; we quote prime to choice spring being quoted at 85@90c.

SEEDS—There is nothing new in this market except a falling off in the demand. Clover seed is selling at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bushel and timothy at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bush.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 30, 1870.

There is no essential change in the market for raw irons, either as regards prices or demand since our last issue.

Consumption by our city mills continues to aggregate a fairly satisfactory volume of business. The decline in raw irons since January 1st averages about $5 per ton, and while the decline in manufactured irons has not been absolute loss to owners. A corresponding decline has been submitted to by forge workers, and it is now claimed that the vast aggregate of iron machinery now operating in this city is non-remunerative to owners.

Receipts of anthracite pig iron have fallen materially, and although sales indicate no improvement in prices, there is evidently less pressure to sell. In Western bituminous coal smelted forge irons receipts are yet principally required on old contracts. Some new engagements, however, are making at greatly reduced rates on those current last month. Foundry irons of every description continue in limited demand.

We are quoted the following:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

50 tons strictly upset grey	$31 00—4 mos.
50 tons do do do	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium soft grey	32 00—4 mos.
175 tons common coke forge	30 00—4 mos.
350 tons mottled and close gray	31 00—4 mos.
150 tons common close gray	32 and 33—8 mos.
500 tons medium mixed forge	31 50—6 mos.
150 tons do mixed forge	32 00—6 mos.
100 tons No. 3 medium	33 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

100 tons medium	$40 00—6 mos.
50 tons charcoal foundry	38 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons coke short, (hard)	$32 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—1 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—2 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—6 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—cash.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	34 50—cash.
40 tons No. 2 foundry	30 00—6 mos.
100 tons Gray Forge, extra	33 50—4 mos.
100 tons Gray Forge, extra	32 00—6 mos.
500 tons close red short forge	31 00—6 mos.
20 tons No. 1 anthracite foundry	36 00—cash.
10 tons B Bx 2, Foundry	36 00—1 mos.

Blooms.

19 tons Juniata ..... $90 00—6 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Pan-Canal for the Week Ending April 30th.

Canal Boats.	Consignee.	Tons.
McGivern	Nimick & Co	61
Ashcroft	Nimick & Co	63
Magaw	Nimick & Co	63
Murphy	Nimick & Co	62
Kelsey	Nimick & Co	61
Alfred	Nimick & Co	65
Wm.	Nimick & Co	62
C. M. Reed, Jr	Nimick & Co	63
Hannah	Nimick & Co	63
Champion	Nimick & Co	68
Kelsey	Nimick & Co	62
Total		580

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

H. W. & O. LOESER.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	Spang, C. & Co, m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	Pitts Iand F Co, m	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m		2
Total		9

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reamer, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal 1
Haliman & H, m	1	Clifton Iand N Wks, m 1
Total		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Rees, Graff & Dull, m	2	J Moorhead, h 10
Zug & Co, m	1	Saxenberger, B & Co, o 1
Lloyd & Black, m	1	
Total		16

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 30, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday opened firm and closed the same way. Prices advanced on most deliveries. The feeling was decidedly in favor of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the crop.

CRUDE.

We are reported the following sales, viz: 1,000 bbls S. O. in sixty days at 113½c; sales 1,000 bbls spot at 113½c; sales 1,000 bbls S. O. June at 12c; sales 1,400 bbls spot at 113½c; sales 1,000 bbls do spot at 113c. Quotations all year B. O. 14@14½c. Market closing firm. The following sales were made at Titusville:

750 bbls on upper creek at $4 25.
250 bbls at Rouseville at $4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 30.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 50.
500 bbls at Petroleum Center at $4 30.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Center at $4 35.
500 bbls at Miller at $4 30.
1,000 bbls at Miller at $4 30.

REFINED.

The market was firm, with a good demand. We are reported the following sales: 900 barrels, April, 27c—an advance of ½c; sales 2,000 barrels—1,000 May and 1,000 June—27c; sales 1,000 barrels May 27¼c; sales 500 barrels June 27½c; for May and June 27½c bid; August to December 28½c bid; July to December 28@28½c; April at the close held at 27¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 29.—Closing on 28th: Petroleum—crude firm at 19½@19¾c in bulk lots, and 25½c in shipping order. Refined very steady market; 26½c, and small inquiry; sales 500 bbls standard white at 26½c; but prices generally asked for cargo lots. Philadelphia delivery in less inquiry; prices unchanged; 3,000 bbls standard white sold for May delivery at 26¾@26¾c, and 2,000 bbls for June delivery on private terms; sales also last evening two cargoes crude, 11,000 bbls on private terms.

OIL CITY, April 29.—Market opens firm at $4 35@4 40 on lower creek, and $4 45@4 70 at Oil City. Producers not anxious to sell.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 29.—Market somewhat easier; not over $4 00 offered at the wells this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Market steady; prime light straw to white 26c; standard White 25½@25¾c; crude 18@18½c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 25.—Market firm; offering $4 25@4 30; asking $4 35.

TITUSVILLE, April 29.—Market quiet and nominal at $4 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 29, 1:05 P. M.—Market firm and steady: $4 37½@4 40 on upper and lower creek; sales at these prices, 2,500 offered freely, without sellers. Oil City $4 70.

TITUSVILLE, April 29, 1:30 P. M.—Market very firm at $4 25@4 30, with no sellers at these figures.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Crude—Sales 500 bbls each week in May at 19¾c for spot; 19½c bid, and 19¾@19¾c asked. Refined—Nothing doing; but little offering; the impression is that contracts with sellers at about 26½@26¾@27c will buy the first half of May, and 27@27½c the last half.

NEW YORK, April 29, 3 P. M.—Market very firm. Crude, 19¾c asked; refined, 27½c on spot. Sales 1,000 bbls; 1,200 cases at 31½. Refined—sales 2,000 bbls each, June and July. Philadelphia delivery, spot, 27c; May, 27½c.

5 P. M.—Market closes firm and active; prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 5:30 P. M.—The market is quiet and weaker, except for April, which is firmly held at 26¾c; May 26¾@27c; June 27½c; July 27½@27½c. Crude 19@19½c in barrels for May.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

RAILROAD		RIVER.	
Lockhart F. & Co	1,670	Jas. Mawhinney	1,274
Sunbeam Oil Works	160		
Excelsior Oil Co	81	Total	3,225
Jas. Wilkins	80		

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & co, 1,760 bbls crude to Brilliant Oil Works. T Hackett, 160 do do to Sunbeam Oil Works. For A Fink, 60 do do to J Wilkins; Fox & Fink, 31 do do to Excelsior Oil co.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Fox & Co, 342 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Chisnell & Manning, Co, 46 bbls do Tack Bros & co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fleming, R. S & Co, 240 bbls do W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Hague & Wagner, 50 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

McKinley & Bros, 108 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H Rechler & Co, 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Mondorff, R. & Co, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 1,151 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 417 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.

MONEY.

Money quiet and easy at 4@5 ₱ cent on call.

STERLING

Active and firmer at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Unsettled and lower, opening at 115¾, declining to 115¾, and closing at 115¾. Carrying rates 6 ₱ cent to flat. Clearances $7,030,000. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed $7,000,000 of coin interest.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and firm. Coupon '81 113¾@113¾; do '62 115¼ @115¾; do '64 114¾@114¾; do '65 114¾@114¾; do new 112¾@112¾; do '67 112¾@113¼; do '68 113¾@113¾; 10-40s 108¼@108¾; currency 6s 112@112¾.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Missouris 92¾; old Tennessees 69½; new do 66¾.

STOCKS

The railway market was active and strong at the close, with the highest figures of the day, over 100%. The leading features were Northwestern, Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island. Miscellaneous stocks generally steady. Express shares neglected. Cotton firm and higher. Western Union Telegraph 35¾. Quicksilver 43¾. Mariposa 15¾; do preferred 30¾. Adams Express 97½. Wells 19¾; American 38¾; United states 44¼. Pacific Mail 43. New York Central 196¾@197. Erie 23¾; do preferred 48; Harlem 149; Reading 102¼@102¾; Michigan Central 97½; Lake Shore 98¼; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 106¾; Northwestern 79¼; do preferred 90; Rock Island 122¼; New Jersey Central 107¾; St Paul 65 do preferred 78¾; Wabash 54¾; do preferred 80; Fort Wayne 93¾@94; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; Chicago and Alton 130; do preferred 145¾; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; Hartford and Erie 9; Iron Mountain 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 130¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 104¾.

LISTING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 5; Hecla 80; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $85,200 705; currency $1,377,483; general balance $48,577,075.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Rates nominal at 7@7½c on wheat to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Steady and firm at previous rates.

WHEAT—Opened active and excited, selling up to 93½c for No 2; subsequently fell to 91c, closing tame at that figure; seller May; regular trading was at 93½@93¾c; seller May; 94¾@95¾c seller June; in the afternoon there were free sellers at 93½c cash; 91¼c seller May.

CORN—Fairly active, closing at 87½@88c for No 2 spot; 87c for new, and 75c for no grade; options at sales were free sellers at 87½c cash; 91¼c seller May. Early in the afternoon the market was firm; low grades were 84c; no grade 75c. Receipts of corn to-day were 23 sacks; 279 sacks; wheat, 330 sacks; oats, 401 sacks; barley, 279 sacks; rye, 95 sacks; barley, 279 sacks; wheat, 330 sacks; corn, 23 sacks. The rates were: good to prime red winter $1 16@1 18; choice white $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats—not so firm; sales from first hands at 47@48c; on wharf and track 50@52c. Corn—Store prices 85@86c. The demand has fallen off; prices, however, are unchanged; the rates were 95c@$1 ₱ bush. Barley—the offerings were small and the demand light; we quote prime to choice spring being quoted at 85@90c.

FREIGHTS—There is nothing new in this market except a falling off in the demand. Clover seed is selling at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bushel and timothy at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bush.

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Wm.	Nimick & Co	62
C. M. Reed, Jr	Nimick & Co	63
Hannah	Nimick & Co	63
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Kelsey	Nimick & Co	62
Total		580

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

H. W. & O. LOESER.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	Spang, C. & Co, m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	Pitts Iand F Co, m	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m		2
Total		9

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reamer, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal 1
Haliman & H, m	1	Clifton Iand N Wks, m 1
Total		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Rees, Graff & Dull, m	2	J Moorhead, h 10
Zug & Co, m	1	Saxenberger, B & Co, o 1
Lloyd & Black, m	1	
Total		16

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250 bbls at Rouseville at $4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 30.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 50.
500 bbls at Petroleum Center at $4 30.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Center at $4 35.
500 bbls at Miller at $4 30.
1,000 bbls at Miller at $4 30.

REFINED.

The market was firm, with a good demand. We are reported the following sales: 900 barrels, April, 27c—an advance of ½c; sales 2,000

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Atkinson, E. M., Elm Grove, W. Va.	3
Casterline, Ed. P., Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Gillett, H. W., New York	3
Large, John, New Wilmington, Pa.	3
Lockwood, Jamison & Miller, Cleveland, O.	3
Lane, Maggie, Sandyville, O.	3
Miller, W. H., Uniontown, Pa.	3
Tranfaim & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa.	3
Shiffler & Co., F. E., Mercer, Pa.	3
Strong & Armstrong, Cleveland, O.	3
Snyder, John A., Brownstown, Pa.	3
Ward, Chas. Weekley, Sandusky, O.	3
Wookley & Son, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3

FOUR INQUESTS.—Coroner Clawson has held only four inquests this month.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—A new military company is about being formed at East Liberty.

ARMORIES.—The Washington Infantry and Pittsburgh Zouaves have their armory in Ashland Hall, on Wylie avenue.

TRY THE SCOTCH PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are said will improve the sight. For sale by W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue.

POCKET PICKED.—A German woman residing in Allegheny, had her pocket picked of five dollars in McIlwaine's auction room yesterday.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—No bids for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument will be received after to-night. The bids will be opened on Monday.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The colored citizens will meet in the Miller street school house this evening, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the Equal Rights Convention which convenes in Harrisburg on May 3d.

SHAD.—Col. Reed, at the Maltby depot, Fifth avenue, continues to receive daily fresh shad and oysters, and they are always in prime condition. Epicures need only to be reminded of the fact.

CONVEYED TO THE POOR FARM.—Ann Helwich, an elderly woman, was found in a helpless condition on the street on Thursday night and was placed in the lock-up. She was drunk and had been injured by a fall. Yesterday Mr. Fortune had her conveyed to the Poor Farm.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About six o'clock last evening an alarm was sounded from box 37, corner of Try street and Second avenue, occasioned by a slight fire in the building containing the welding furnace of Anderson, Wool & Co's steel works on Ross street. The damage was trifling.

WORK.—Iron and glass workers, foundrymen, mechanics, and workingmen generally, should attend the sale of lots at McKeesport on Monday afternoon, May 2d, where they may secure cheap and pleasant homes and regular employment. See advertisement. Free ride.

THE OIL FIRE.—The fire at Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.'s Brilliant Oil Works burned until three o'clock A. M. yesterday, but did not spread any further. A stupid typographical error occurred in our report yesterday, the printer making the loss $150,000, when it appeared in the heading $10,000 and was so corrected in the report.

UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—This afternoon at three o'clock an exhibition of Boynton's patent fire extinguisher will be given on the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Wood street. This will be a complete and severe test of the merits of the machine, as the fire will be in the open air, and the material of the most combustible nature.

NEW TIME TABLES for the Oakland Passenger Railway can be procured from any of the conductors on their cars. They give in detail the start and arrival of each car, both on week days and the Sabbath; also, full particulars regarding the market cars, and the East Liberty end of the line. The patrons of the road will do well to secure a copy and preserve it for reference.

MISS COUSINS.—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the distinguished law student of St. Louis, will lecture at Uniontown on next Thursday evening. Subject: "Woman Suffrage." She will also be likely to deliver her lecture in this city, the "Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny County" having intended to engage her for a lecture. The talented lady lectures while on her way to the Woman's Convention in New York.

ROLLING MILL WANTED.—The citizens of Hubbard, Ohio, make a very liberal offer to any good company who will establish a rolling mill in that town. They offer ten thousand dollars in cash, and ten acres of land. The town is eligibly situated, possesses good shipping facilities, and has nearly 10,000 inexhaustible quantities. See card in another column.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on first page, offering for sale a valuable dwelling house on the Allegheny Park improvement. Such an opportunity to secure a desirable home, in a very desirable location, is very rarely offered, and we have no doubt it will remain in the market but a brief time. For particulars consult the advertisement.

PAINFULLY SCALDED.—Yesterday morning Mr. John Jamison, engineer of locomotive No. 6, Connellsville Railroad, was badly scalded, near Salisbury station, by the crown sheet of the engine giving way. He was lifted off his seat by the shock, and badly injured about the face and body by the escaping steam. He was promptly cared for by the officers of the road, and reached the city on the West Newton accommodation train. He resides at No. 21 St. Clair street. The engine was only slightly damaged.

PRESENTATION.—The Second Company of the Duquesne Greys, Captain James B. Moore, had a street drill last evening, and in the course of their parade found themselves in front of Mr. Ginly's, Wood street, when they received an order to file left, and into the saloon they went. Then First Sergeant L. T. Brown and Second Sergeant J. J. Aldrich were taken by surprise, when Captain Moore, on behalf of the members of the company, presented them with regulgant swords and belts. The recipients of the gifts were "struck all of a heap," but managed to briefly reply in fitting terms. A few minutes were spent in a social way, and the Greys retired to their armory.

ACCIDENT ON THE PANHANDLE.—By the breaking of an axle of the tender of the fast line on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, near McDonald Station, on Thursday night, the train was partially wrecked and a depot of two cars demolished. The baggage and express cars were thrown from the track and rolled over an embankment, wrecking them considerably, but fortunately injuring no person. The passenger car was also thrown from the track, but did not go over the embankment. When the axle broke and let the tender down, the coupling broke and the locomotive shot away, otherwise the damage would have been greater. The Mc Donald accommodation train brought the passengers and baggage of the disabled train to town about nine o'clock Thursday night.

TRY THE SCOTCH PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are said will improve the sight. For sale by W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue.

Not Sickman.

The body found floating in the Ohio river opposite New Cumberland, about a week since, notice of which appeared in the COMMERCIAL, was not Samuel Sickman, the missing Washington county man, as was first supposed. We understand this is the visited New Cumberland, and had the body raised, but it did not prove to be that of Sickman. It is firmly believed by the relatives that he was murdered and robbed of his money. He had $600 with him, and came here to collect some more to pay off a balance on a farm in Washington county. He was last seen at the National Hotel, Wheeling, on the afternoon of the five o'clock on the twenty-third of September. He left a basket filled with toys at this hotel, and intended to leave at five o'clock P. M. for Brownsville. Search has been made by the relatives and friends, but without avail.

New Time Table on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. Cassat, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has issued a new time table, which is to take effect on Monday morning next. There are but three changes in the passenger trains: the Fast Line arriving here at 12:12 A. M. instead of 1:35 A. M.; the Pacific Express leaving at 2:40 A. M. instead of 2:30; and the Braddock Accommodation No. 2, being withdrawn, and running only to Homewood, leaving at 8:20 P. M. instead of 8:30. With these exceptions the passenger trains will arrive at and depart from the Union depot as at present advertised.

We understand that the Fast Line will run directly through and from Chicago, with baggage cars, sleeping cars, etc., stopping here but a sufficient time to receive and discharge way passengers. Under this arrangement, the passengers by the Pennsylvania route will save two hours' time between Chicago and New York, as compared with the time made by the competing lines north.

Trees, Plants, Shrubbery, Seeds, etc.

Those of our readers who require greenhouse plants, flower or garden seeds, shrubs, or garden decorations of any kind, will find a most complete assortment at the Oakland Nurseries of Messrs. John R. & A. Murdoch, whose seed store is at No. 112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice. The Messrs. Murdoch, who are among the oldest and most reliable florists and seedsmen in the country, have on hand an unusually large and fine stock of greenhouse plants, and are now busily engaged in filling orders from all parts of the country. Their nurseries are one and a half miles from the Court House, near Oakland station, Fifth avenue, and easily accessible by the street cars. Persons wishing to make selections at the nurseries, will be given every facility for so doing, while all orders left at the seed store on Smithfield street will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. Their spring novel and attractive in their line of business, as well as those standard articles which have been thoroughly tested and approved—the ornamental and the useful—can be found at their warehouse or in their nurseries. Call and examine their goods, and get a catalogue.

TRY THE SCOTCH PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are said will improve the sight. For sale by W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue.

The New Stand Stocking Store.

The public will observe that the store, No. 39 Fifth avenue, has been remodeled and a new front put in, and inquire into the reason of the improvement. We can and will divulge the reason of it. Mr. John Degelman, who for twelve years past has been with Mr. Phelan, has associated with him Mr. James S. Blace, and opened a well regulated and elegantly stocked hosiery and stocking store at the place mentioned. The firm will deal extensively in the various lines of hosiery goods, ladies', gents' and children's underwear, yarns, &c. She stock is large and carefully selected, and the rates at which the goods will be offered are as reasonable as any in the trade house in the city. Mr. Degelman will have charge of the store, and his past experience in this line of business furnishes abundant proof of his honesty and fair dealing. The store has been divided into ladies' department, gentlemen's department, misses' and children's department, and in each will be found everything in the hosiery or furnishing line. This setting apart portions of the store specially for the various departments has been done with a view to facilitating business, and there is no doubt that it will be fully appreciated. The firm will also manufacture to order gents' and boys' cloth, chintz, percale and fine white shirts, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. A visit to the new store of Messrs. Degelman & Co. will convince any who may be in doubt of the completeness of the establishment and satisfy them that it is the most elegant store of the kind in the city.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Additional Appointments by the United States Marshal.

United States Marshal Murdock has made the following additional appointments of assistant to take the census.

GREENE COUNTY.

First District—John Wood, Carmichaels P. O.

Second District—John M. Crawford, Greensburg.

Third District—R. T. Campbell, Waynesburg.

Fourth District—George Sellers, Rogersville.

CENTER COUNTY.

First District—George B. Campbell, Bellefonte.

Second District—Thomas Christian, Phillipsburg.

Third District—S. Greene, Mulberry.

Fourth District—James Dunlap, Pine Grove Mills.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

First District—J. Hall Ulsseasey, Huntingdon.

Second District—John Brewster, McConnellstown.

Third District—Robert McDevitt, Huntingdon.

Fourth District—Thomas L. Whittley, Three Springs.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

First District—Benj. F. Gardner, Scott township.

Second District—John S. Wilson, Carbondale.

Third District—Thomas Pittegrew, Oilphant.

Fourth District—James L. Millspaugh, Hyde Park.

Fifth District—Frederick Frumler, Scranton.

Sixth District—W. P. Canlung, Scranton.

Seventh District—J. A. Askerley, Maddison.

Eighth District—D. J. A. Chapman, Pittston.

Ninth District—Wm. Carey, Wilkesbarre.

Tenth District—John McMahon, Wilkesbarre.

Eleventh District—Benj. Lear, Dorrence.

Twelfth District—Jacob K. Kinder, Hazleton.

Thirteenth District—Charles Albert, Wilkesbaven.

Fourteenth District—W. C. Roushey, Dallas.

Fifteenth District—H. S. Clark, Shiskshinny.

Sixteenth District—Robert Boyd, Kingster.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

First District—D. P. Elsie, Williamsport.

Second District—Louis Watson, Cruppe.

Third District—Robert Ulster, Muncy.

Fourth District—B. L. Langdon, Monsey.

Fifth District—H. Shaffer, Montgomery station.

Sixth District—P. D. Burker, Jersey Shore.

MCKEAN COUNTY.

First District—Dr. S. D. Freeman, Smithport.

Second District—Benjamin Wright, Bidford.

MERCER COUNTY.

First District—John Snyder, Mercer.

Second District—R. P. Thompson, Mercer.

Third District—A. Selvey, Hamburg.

Fourth District—Elijah Barker, Sharon.

Fifth District—David Grosbost, Sharpsville Furnace.

Sixth District—Robert J. Madge, Worth.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

First District—Horace A. Dennis, Montrose.

Second District—David Loomis, New Milford.

Third District—Jeremiah Shields, Bentley ville.

Seventh District—East Bethlehem, West Bethlehem, Amesweil township and Millsboro and Bellsville boroughs—N. B. Evans.

Ninth District—Borough of Washington, South Strabane, Canton and Franklin townships—Wm. Hart, Washington.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Weisenberger vs. McGinniss, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $181 75.

E. J. Adams vs. A. M. Fletcher. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $231 74.

Sebastian B. Grey vs. Samuel Farley. Action for damages for alleged false arrest. Defendant made an information against the plaintiff before an alderman, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. She was arrested, but after a hearing was discharged by the magistrate. She then brought this action in the Civil Court for damages, alleging that the information was malicious, and that there was no probable cause for making the charge. Jury out.

Health Report.

Twenty-six deaths occurred in the city during the week ending April 23th—twenty-one children and five adults. The diseases are stated as follows: Scarlatina, 5; consumption, 3; measels, 1; erysipelas, 1; still-born, 2; inflamation of brain, 1; spinal disease, 1; inflamation of lungs, 1; congestion of brain, 1; marasmus, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; cholera infantum, 1; acid stomach, 1; accidental death by railroad, 1; emphysema, 1; convulsions, 2; cyanosis, 2. Of the above there were under 1 year of age, 7; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Males, 15; females, 11; white, 26; colored, none; total, 26.

POCKET PICKING AT CITY HALL.—Two ladies had their pocket books taken from them last evening at City Hall. A boy was arrested by officer Moorhead and will have a hearing to-day. One of the pocket books was found in his possession.

RUN OVER.—A little girl residing on Fourth avenue, opposite the Vigilant Engine House, was run over on Saturday evening by a wagon and severely injured. The horse also trampled her on the breast. She will recover.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon "KIT, or the Arkansas Traveler," will be performed. It will be repeated in the evening, when Brougham's burlesque of "Pocahontas" will also be given.

CARLOTTA PATTI.—For six years the people of Pittsburgh have constantly heard of the wonderful successes of Carlotta Patti "La Diva," as the Parisians in their adoption of this ingenious child of song christened her. We have followed her from one capital to another, and lingered with pride upon the words that pointed her charms of person, her genius as a true artiste, her wonderful range of great achievements in the world of song, reflecting all the while that she was an American, educated and trained in her art in America, prepared for a career of high unrivaled in musical annals, in a city yet without a school of art, without any standard, without a name such as Paris, Naples or Florence supply. For six years we have watched with interest the career of Miss Patti, wondering if ever we should hear her, of judging for ourselves whether the praises of foreign critics were not beyond her deserving. We counted triumph after triumph, read of an almost fabulous fortune made by Miss Patti in the exercise of her art, thinking the while that maybe, enamored of Europe, captivated by the charming society, the elegance, the culture and refinement of its chief cities, she would make it her residence. When one of them and be lost to her adopted land. Would she ever visits Pittsburgh again? How often have we been asked that question? At last it is answered. She will commence here at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th of May. We are really to have the reigning queen of song, the peerless cantatrice and beautiful woman among us. The hall will not hold the hundreds, nay thousands, who will crowd to hear her. All will have music in their souls with to hear the wonderful songstress, who elicited compliments from the satisfied *beau monde* and crowned heads of Europe. The desire of the people to see and hear this world famed woman is akin to that felt in regard to Jenny Lind, and we expect to see a brilliant opening night at the Academy. Carlotta Patti will (in her brief season) be assisted by the gifted classical pianist Theo Ritter, the great violinist Sarasate, and the ever popular singers Habelman and Hermans. See advertisement.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Margaret Sheridan charged Martin Karney with assault and battery, alleging that he took hold of her and choked her. A warrant was issued.

Georgia Ward was fined $10 and costs for throwing a brick through a window corner of Hand and Penn streets yesterday morning.

Officer Cuppies arrested a negro named Jas. Miller, charged with assault and battery, on oath of John Turfley, also a negro. The deponent is a grocer in the Eleventh Ward, and alleges that the accused came into the store and exposed his person to deponent's wife. He was arrested and locked up for a hearing. It is thought that the accused is insane.

ALLEGHENY.

COMPLETED.—The grading and paving of Chestnut street, at the end of the Mechanics street bridge, is about completed. The thoroughfare at this point will be vastly improved by the alteration.

RAPID WORK.—The work of laying the new water main is being pushed forward rapidly. The work on James and Hemlock streets has been completed, and upwards of a block has been finished on North avenue. Quick work.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Gilmore, Straub & Co.'s Malt Kilns Destroyed—Loss $7.0 0.

Yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, fire was discovered in the malt kilns connected with Gilmore, Straub & Co.'s brewery, located on South Canal, between Chestnut and Sycamore streets. The Fire Department responded promptly to the call, and by their unremitting exertions succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they were first discovered. The malt kilns were completely destroyed. The loss in stock was also considerable. Messrs. Gilmore, Straub & Co. estimate their total loss at from $6,000 to $7,000. The firm will lose nothing on stock, owing to the fact that the grain was insured. The malt kilns were also insured for $3,000, in the following companies: National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, $1,000; German, of Pittsburgh, $1,000; Germania, of New York, $1,000.

The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. Mr. Gilmore, who resides on Chestnut street a short distance from the brewery, states that he was awakened on the ground the fire was under headway. The Fire Department were on the ground at the earliest moment. The firm stands in the highest praise of the services of the department, and desire to return their thanks to the police for their friendly offices. The department worked with a will, and at the same time were careful not to destroy the grain. All the damage occasioned by water arose from the flow from the malt kilns. The firemen managed to carry their pipes through the establishment without injuring a bushel of grain. It affords us pleasure to record the facts as substantiated by the spectators who were present.

THE WORK HOUSE.

What it Has Accomplished—A Word About "Escapes."

A disposition is evinced in certain quarters to decry the Work House and its present management. Much is made of the reported "escapes" chronicled in the daily papers. Generally the tone adopted by those who seem determined to depreciate everything in and about the Work House, warrants the opinion that they are ignorant of the fact that the arrangements for guarding the prisoners at Claremont differ materially from those adopted in the jail, and Penitentiary. At Claremont the prisoners are employed in grading, digging trenches, building walls, carrying stones, &c. It must be remembered that there is no wall around the grounds, and that it is no easy matter for the keeper to guard a number of men working upon open ground. Greatly wonderful, under the circumstances, that escapes are not more frequent. A careful examination of the records shows that the number of escapes under the present management are not so numerous as the public have been led to suppose. The benefits derived from the institution are already apparent. The list of vagrants' names which formerly appeared in the daily papers, and whose periodical drifts before the Mayors of the two cities were recorded regularly, has been diminished. "Vags" promise to be a scarce item in future. The ninety day system operates in such a way as to produce beneficial results. The worst cases are susceptible of a degree of improvement unlooked for. They are anxious to avoid the irksome duties attending the new system. Their message to maintain themselves when released from the institution, and even where they fail of this, are evidently under the folly of working for the county, instead of expending their earnings in more pressing or less public manner. Upon the whole, the reflecting portion of the community will be apt to receive the impression that the Workhouse has, in any manner, fell short of the expectations of those who established it from the outset.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow of Allegheny.]

But one case was before the Mayor yesterday morning, and him the Mayor dismissed. The lock-up has been poorly patronized during the past week.

The hearing was had in the case of John Schroeder, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses by Adolph Schroeder. The facts in the case have already been published. Schroeder circulated a paper purporting to be drawn up by the Alderman, and presented to the public to give to the object. Schroeder had a false history. The facts were proven, and he was sent up for trial.

John Langhard, who got out of jail yesterday morning, managed to swallow sufficient fire water to render him disagreeable to the public. Officer Weir arrested him yesterday afternoon, and John bids fair to go up to Claremont.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John G. Werner was brought before the Alderman on a charge of beating a son of one Martin Wolf, a lad of seven or eight years. The evidence was positive, and John paid the penalty for whipping another man's child.

[Before Alderman Eggers.]

SECOND THOUGHTS.

Those of our readers who remember the disgraceful circumstances attending the drawing up and signing of bogus separation and marriage papers in the offices of two Aldermen in Pittsburgh some time since, should bear in mind only for variety, the facts in a case that came up before Alderman Eggers. A couple residing in Stewartstown came up before him with a request that separation papers be drawn up. The Alderman desired to be informed of the facts in the case, and the usual quarrel, A series of questions revealed the fact that jealousy on the part of the wife and drunkenness on the part of the husband caused the breach. The husband, instead of going home to his supper, repaired to a neighbor's house and indulged in something harder than cider, where the wife found him, and upbraided him. The recrimination that followed rendered the couple unusually cool, hence the journey to the Alderman's office. This Alderman compelled the man to admit that he was wrong in the matter, and succeeded in persuasive that jealousy was the outgrowth of love, and the couple forgave each other on the spot. No charge.

SOUTH SIDE.

A Singular Case.

Justice Ammon yesterday had a very singular case in hand. It seems that a man named John W. Williams resides with his daughter, a lame girl, on Carson street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, East Birmingham, the wife and mother having died about a year ago. The family were among the first settlers in East Birmingham, and own considerable property there. Lately the father has taken to drinking and the accusation of old Ammon is: Inferentially was a report to the effect that the father and daughter had been seen emptying a bottle into the house for three days. The magistrate, accompanied by a citizen of the borough, visited the house, when they encountered a stench almost unbearable. According to the bedridden girl they found the father and man lying in a heap of human filth, while the daughter lay in a corner, terribly weak. The two were removed as quickly as possible, and subsequently taken to the Poor Farm. Officer John Fee has entered information against the father for assault and battery, and he was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Watch Presentation.

We have already noticed that the Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, East Birmingham, presented Mr. Nicholas Wurzel a handsome gold watch for services rendered in causing the arrest of the bank robbers. The following letter was addressed to the Directors by Mr. Wurzel, and at the request of the former we publish it:

"GENTLEMEN.—Having been presented by your Board with a handsome gold watch and chain, I feel myself bound to return you my sincere thanks for the same, and I assure you that you please to reward, as you say, valuable services rendered to your so highly esteemed institution. I will endeavor to live up from down to my posterity as an encouraging proof that the virtue of fidelity, nerve and promptitude of action may sometimes secure great success. I sincerely hope that all friends private or public of my property may have taken a warning, and, in particular, the rascals that will be still be tempted to enter your bank with malicious designs, may be served likewise. *Nichoted time and watch* and as quickly forced to pay *double interest*, taken out of their souls for ever and ever."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Valley alleged in an information before this magistrate yesterday, that Wm. Simmebrock sold him a belstead for the sum of ten dollars, the same proving to be a piece of sound walnut. Affiant has since discovered that it was hickory and even sound wood, and therefore believes that the representation was made with the intention to defraud him. Warrant issued.

DISTREPEROUSNESS.

William Dolan charged Wm. Bristol with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was absolutely drunk near the corner of Sycamore street and wanted to fight everybody he chanced to meet. The Justice himself arrested the accused and locked him up. The Birmingham lock-up, to sleep off the effects of his potations. He was disehargad.

HIT WITH A SHOVEL.

John Eberleen complained of Wm. Smith, averring that while working with the defendant in the coal mines, the latter struck him with some directions about the way the labor should be performed, when defendant struck him on the head with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound thereon. For all of which a warrant has been issued.

Read the Truth.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cures more chronic diseases than all other remedies. 167 Liberty street.

Searchers After Health.

Inquire about Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. 167 Liberty street.

A Notable Medicine for Spring.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher; 167 Liberty street.

To Secure Wealth.

Obtain health and strength by taking Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

To the Readers of the Commercial.

Observe the great cures made by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

Prepare for the Summer.

If you wish to fortify your health for the heated term, take a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

Where to Buy Queensware.

The place to buy the best and the cheapest queen-ware is at S. M. Kier & Co.'s, No. 351 Liberty street, whose stock embraces all the latest patterns and whose wares are made in such a substantial manner that wherever tried they have always rendered satisfaction. Not only wholesale and retail dealers but housekeepers are invited to call and examine their stock.

The Guardian of Health.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

Running Wild About

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

Piles of Eighteen Years.

Elliott Davis, of Wilkinsburg, was cured by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

The Great Spring Medicine.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

A Medicine for Everybody.

Dr. Keyser's Blood searcher; 167 Liberty street.

Dyspepsia Cured.

All cases of chronic dyspepsia cured by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher; 167 Liberty street.

The Worst

Rheumatism cured by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher; 167 Liberty street.

Of More Value than Gold.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street, for all spring weakness and lassitude.

Infection in the Air.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which causes the epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remitient fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fever, but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittant fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is powerful antibilious as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the digestive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration, and induces quietude. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

A Serious Truth.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher will cure the worst scrofula; 167 Liberty street.

For Great Cures

Read the circular for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

A Liver Medicine.

The best medicine to clean out the liver, regulate the stomach and the bowels, and give tone and energy to the general system, there is no medicine equal to Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. Sold at 167 Liberty street.

The Gordian Knot.

Dr. Keyser has cut the gordian knot of disease by the introduction of his great Blood Searcher. Sold at 167 Liberty street.

Scrofula and Skin Disease

Cured by Doctor Keyser's Blood Searcher, 167 Liberty street.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, April 30, 1870:

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Mrs Cin
Allen Julia J
Albright Mary
Anderson Miss E H
Anderson Nellie
Appleby Mrs M
Appleby Mrs C
Alden Miss C
Ackelson Miss M
Barnes Miss FL
Baker Miss J
Bingham Mrs A
Brenster Miss K
Brinch Mrs A
Bright Miss K
Burk Miss M
Cattery Miss G
Campbell Mrs Lobs Jane
Clark Mrs M J
Cook Miss M T
Cooper Mrs Ellen
Corbett Mrs M
Cosgroff Miss B
Davis Mrs M
Davis Mrs E
Dalzell Mrs A P
De Long Mrs B
Dixon Miss M
Dillon Miss Lelie
Dillon Miss Della
Dickey Mary
Doud Miss Emma
Ellis MissSarah P
Fewood Miss J
Gayne Miss M
Franklin Miss L
Fleming Mrs N
Fletcher Miss E
Fleming Mrs A
Fisher Mrs E
Ford Mrs Philomena
Gray Miss Kate
Foley Lizzie C
Gaul Mattie
Garrison Caroline
Geyer Mrs
Gilmore Mrs TJ
Gillon Miss Mollie
Gwin Miss Alice
Giffin Miss A
Gibson Mrs Libbie
Grandlien Mrs J
Grarey Mrs Jane
Grey Miss Mary
Grosse Miss H
Hall Miss F
Hall Mrs A J
Hagan Mrs M A
Harry Miss R
Hall Mrs Jane
Hamilton Miss M
Hamilton Mrs M
Hazlett Miss L J
Harris Miss M H
Harrison Miss E
Harris Miss M
Henderson Mrs
Hemphill Miss Laura Cliff
Hofheimer Miss Pauline
Hook Miss A
Israel Miss M
Ireseio Miss M
Jackson Miss M J
Jenkins Miss I
Jones Mrs I
Kaufman Miss Nan
Kent Mrs F C
Kerr Mrs A Sir
Kelley Amanda
Kelley Miss M K
Kelley Mrs C C
Kyle Miss Mary I
Kirk Miss Mary
Lyons Mrs Kelly
Lang Mrs
Lawson Miss M J
Leonard Miss M
Lemon Miss D
Lindsey Miss S
Livingston Mrs M J
Livingston Mrs Dan
Millard Mrs M
Middleton Miss C
Mackey Miss E M
Mould Miss M
Morgan Miss M
Miller Miss Alice
Miller Mrs Mary
Mc Cann Mrs Mary
Markle Mrs M
Mc Cann Miss
Mally Miss B
Mc Cutcher Miss C
Mc Cann Marg't
Mc Clear Mrs W
Mc Closkey Mrs A
Mc Geary Miss M
Mc Cleary Miss M
McFadden Julia
Mellwaine Miss Ada A J
McDowell Miss Louise
Meginness Miss Emma
Mellory Miss
Myers Miss A M
McLain Mrs J W
McKever Miss M J
Mis Miss Anna
Ormond Mrs E
Oliver Miss F
Patchel Miss M
Patchel Miss R
Paul Miss M
Pennell Phebe
Parker Mrs M
Parry Miss M
Philban Miss B
Rinehart Miss A M
Hildebrandon L
Rowe Miss B
Sanderson Miss
Sarah
Sands Miss Rebecca
Sands Mrs R
Sargent Mrs H O
Sanders Mrs L
Scull Miss Lizzie
Slater Mary A
Sim Miss M
Smith Mrs C
Smith Mrs A
Smith Mrs A M 2
Stiles Miss E
Stanley Miss E
Staple Miss S
Stevenson Mrs Rob
Salsburg Mrs N
Thompson Miss B F
Turner Miss Lida
Turley Mrs A M
Wallace Miss L
Watts Miss H
Wilson Miss E
Weaver Mrs G
Wetherell Mrs S
Wilcox Miss A
Williamson Mrs
Wood Mrs H J
Woods Miss A C
Wright Sallie
Zeamah
Mrs Rebecca

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adlinger Capt A B D
Aborn Dr E S
Ackenshiel Chas
Adams Dan'l
Acker Geo
Allen John F
Allen Jno
Anderson Robert
Amoore H E
Absbutt A
Aven W C
Bailey Isaac H
Bailey J H
Bailey Capt H H
Baldorff Daniel
Barclay D L
Baker Wm
Baker James
Baldwin & Co ET
Barclay D
Barclay Wm H
Bartlett E F
Bartlett Lt LIA J E
Beals Henry
Beerridge W
Bennett Wm B
Benhall Jos
Bell Jas A J
Bell Jno
Beecher John
Bement Silas
Bennett H
Bennett Wm
Bexer John
Berlin John
Bieker G H
Bishop Dr J S
Bigelow R
Blackburn R
Black Leslie
Blackstone Louis
Blain M B
Blake Geo H 2
Bodine R
Bogle A M
Boone Jno
Bopp F
Booth H
Boyer J B
Bowers H
Bowers W F
Bowers Henry
Boyd M G
Boyle E M
Boyle Jas
Boyle R
Boyer R
Brown Knox
Brooks Jno
Brooks Jas H
Brooks R T
Brown J H
Brown Jno
Briggs C G
Briggs C A
Bradine E E
Bristol Wm
Brummer C H
Brummer Jos A
Burns Arthur
Burns & Co
Burnside N C
Burdenice C
Bullock Wm
Bulen & Myers
Bushel John
Bauser Geo
Byrne Thos
Caldwell L
Cahale L
Calvin Isaac
Campbell J J
Campbell R T
Carman Pat
Carr Jno
Carson W J
Carson Jno
Carrick Jas
Carroll J E
Carson H
Carfoot Daniel
Carnaghan J
Cassidy F J
Chambers J F
Chambers C A
Charles W W
Cochran A
Cochran Robt
Cochran Jno
Cole S
Colwell Wm
Coleman W P
Cohall J
Clouse A
Cantor A L
Clyman Jos
Cranston Ernest & Co
Coulters, Forbes & Craig
Clark Wm E
Clark S H
Clark Jno
Clark E L
Clark Jno Edsel
Clark & Co W H
Clark J J
Clark & Albert
Conrad A B
Conrad J
Conner Thos
Coyle Thos
Coghel David
Cowley Wm
Coyne Michael
Cox Jno W
Cox Jno
Cox E B
Cox Jos E
Creyer E B
Cummins Wm
Cummings H N
Cushing & Bailey
Cuss Jno
Dalzell S
Davis I
Davidson C R
Davidson G R
Davis Jno
Dailey C P
Dalzell Henry
Devere W P
Dewitt M D
Dilks Wm
Dixon Jno
Dixon Wm T
Dixon Wm
Doak W
Dodge Jno
Downey A J
Dunmas & Co
Jno
Donovan A
Donohoe Jno
Dougherty Jas
Dougherty A
Drake H C
Duncan E B
Dyson Jacob
Dynes Jno
Dynes Jacob F
Dynes Jno Jr
Dynes Jno
Dunlap Jas
Dunn Wm
Williams & Co
Dittsmore D M
Dunn Thos R
Durlin A
Elliott Rev O
Elliott
Emig G S
Edwards Albert
Elverson & Sons
F
Ellis Richard 2
Ellis Jno
Ely Clark B
Evans A
Evans, Daine & Co
Evans A J
Evans Prof W 2
Ehnith Bet H B
Fagan John 2
Fagan
Farrell B
Fancett J P
Ferranto Marco
Ferson A
Williams
Ferguson Jos
Fiske J Mason
Fink W
Fisher Jas
Findley Rev S
Fleming Jno
Foster H
Foulick Geo F
Foster Wm A
Foster M F
Fradley Jos
Frobe J Y
Fraser & Co Wm
Francis J Fink
Freeman Jas
Franciscus & Co
A H
Frew K B
Frew A
Galter Jacob
Gangwin Jno
Gaskill & Butler
Getty Jno
Gerner W W
Gensler G
Gerdes F W
Gethre Jno
Gearing Wm
Gillery Philip J
Gain Jas M
Gilroy Philip
Gibson A B
Gillespie M A
Gordon Alex
Gordon Francis L
Gormley W H
Golyer Geo H
Goble Horace
Gould Wm
Godfrey A C O J
Goddard G
Grant Wm
Gray Sam'l
Gray D S
Graham Dale
Graham Jno
Graham R T
Graham Jr Jno
Graham Jas O C
Gregg Jno
Greenlee W
Greene Frank
Greene Chas
Greene Dr N N 2
Gwinn Jno
Griffith E A
Guire Hugh
Hall Thos M
Hall David
Hasley Wm
Hager P
Hager P
Hamilton R S
Hanna Dr K S
Handsorp Bros & Co
Harrison Jno
Harper Jno
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